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## Data Show U.S. Tongue-Tied in Polyglot World

By Fred M. Hochinger

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT) — The United States is alone among industrial nations in its neglect of foreign-language study, according to new information, and the situation is far worse than officially quoted statistics indicate.

Unless there is a rapid reversal of the trend, experts believe, the United States will be severely hampered in fulfilling its international obligations — diplomatic as well as economic. In addition, they say, many young people are shutting themselves out of promising careers in international commerce, a rapidly growing field.

For example, Russian is being studied above the second-year level by only 3,500 U.S. high-school students, and at last count, only 197 students were enrolled in third-year Chinese and fewer than 200 in fourth-year Japanese.

Two recent documents underscore and explain the critical deficiency. The first is the program catalog of the Modern Language Association, which held its

**'The most common experience for American students of foreign languages is to endure the most difficult and least rewarding phase without gaining access to the natural rewards that make such study tolerable.'**

annual meeting here a week ago. The second is a report on foreign languages in U.S. schools that was prepared by Frederick Starr of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies as a background paper for the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies.

Everything Except Language

The topics discussed by the language association illustrate much of what is wrong with modern-language scholarship. The field, it found, is concerned with practically everything except language — literature, sociology,

psychology and a smattering of economics. Examples from the program catalog: "The Development of Literary Consciousness in 16th-Century French Literature," "Cognitive Psychology and the Teaching of Literature" and, under the Foreign Language listing, a panel on "Historical Germanic Syntax: Methods and Results."

Good scholarly topics all, but, in the view of some foreign-language experts, not the kind of academic model that encourages college-bound high school students to choose a foreign language. University faculty members engrossed in such scholar-

ship are not likely to take much interest in teaching foreign languages to undergraduates or preparing foreign-language teachers.

"The devastation of foreign languages is a melancholy sight," said Bennett Grammitt, Yale's new president, at one of the few panels that dealt with the problem. It seems even more melancholy to Starr, the author of the report to the President's Commission.

Today, 15 percent of all high school students study a modern language, a slightly smaller proportion than did so in 1890. The difference is that 89 years ago

more than half of all high school students studied Latin, compared with only 1 percent today. Mr. Starr says it is "difficult to overestimate the value of this lost resource" — the advantage with which students of a highly structured classical language come to the study of modern languages, including their own.

It is true, of course, that vastly more young people, both as a percentage of the age group and in actual numbers, attend high school today than at the turn of the century, thus making secondary education much less elitist. But it is difficult to believe that there are so few among the new clientele who are able to cope with foreign-language study.

The high point of modern-language study was reached just before World War II, when 36 percent of all secondary school students were enrolled. By the mid-1950s, the figure had declined to 20 percent. Despite all the publicity and subsequent spending, the educational competition sparked by the first Soviet Sputnik in 1957 raised the total by a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Near Angkor Temples

# Vietnamese Reported Deeper Into Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Vietnamese troops, driving westward from the town of Siem Reap, near the great temple complex of Angkor, Western analysts reported today.

They said indications were that Cambodian troops loyal to the regime of Premier Pol Pot were abandoning the town.

The analysts reported that fighting was continuing in many of the areas through which the Vietnamese passed in the lightning advance in which they seized the capital of Phnom Penh and the country's only seaport at Kompong Som on Sunday.

In their advance, the Vietnamese were said to have captured the important Tonle Sap river port of Kompong Cham, the site of a large airport built by China for the Pol Pot regime. Cambodia's two other major airports, at Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, are no longer usable for receiving supplies that China might wish to send to its ally.

In their advance north and south of Tonle Sap lake in northwestern Cambodia, Vietnamese troops were also reported to be nearing the provincial capital of Pursat, in the heart of Cambodia's major rice-growing area, on the main road leading to the Thai border crossing point of Aranyaprathet. Siem Reap is about 100 miles from Aranyaprathet.

Fighting was also continuing in many areas east of the Mekong River, where large Cambodian

units are believed to have been bypassed in the Vietnamese thrust westward. After three days of heavy Vietnamese aerial activity throughout Cambodia, today's sorties were said to have been significantly fewer.

Informed sources speculated that two jet planes that dropped at least two bombs on a tropical plantation near a military base north of Aranyaprathet could not have been anything but Vietnamese. They suspect that the strike, in which no one was hurt and no damage inflicted, might have been intended as a warning to Thailand to undertake no military moves into Cambodia.

Analysts reported that the fighting in Siem Reap had not extended to the Angkor complex, and that no air raids had occurred in the temple region. The priceless monuments, which fell to the Vietnamese Army in June, 1970, survived that war with small damage to the main temple of Angkor Wat, Cambodia's national symbol.

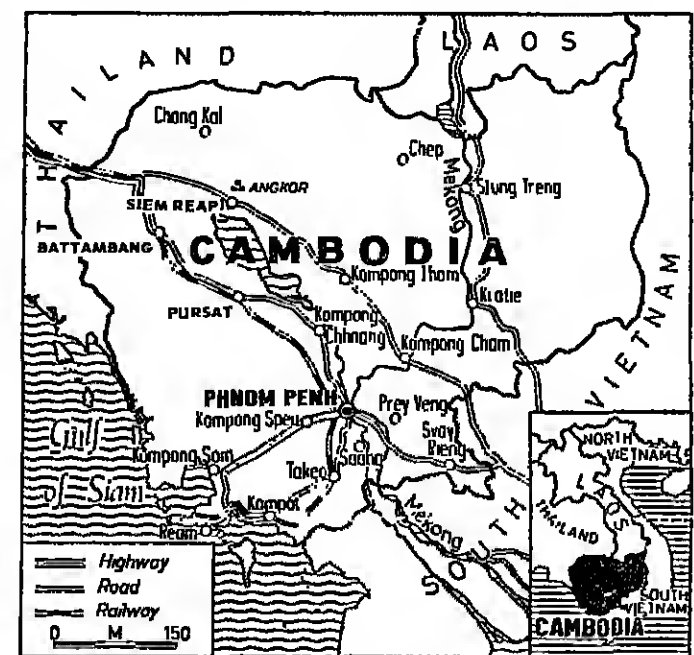
Reports circulated here today, later denied by the Thai govern-

ment, that Cambodian Deputy Premier Ieng Sary had sent a letter to the Thai government through an emissary from an undisclosed place in Cambodia. The reports set off speculation that the Pol Pot regime's second-ranking leader had asked for asylum while en route to China.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, today called off a scheduled visit to Hanoi. His letter to the Vietnamese Embassy here said that "in light of recent developments in Cambodia our delegation deems it inappropriate" to accept the Vietnamese invitation.

In an interview, Rep. Wolff said that he was acting on the advice of Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs. He said he shared Mr. Holbrooke's opinion that Hanoi would present a visit now as a mark of U.S. approval of the invasion of Cambodia.

Rep. Wolff said that the Vietnamese action constituted a serious obstacle to normalization of U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Carter Orders a Dozen Jet Fighters to Saudi Arabia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — To bolster the morale of Saudi Arabian leaders, the United States announced today that it was sending a dozen highly advanced F-15 fighters and about 300 Air Force personnel to Saudi Arabia later this month.

The mission was ordered by the Carter administration because of what an official called "the frantic concern" of Saudi leaders to the political and economic breakdown in nearby Iran, and a perceived growth in Soviet influence throughout the area.

In effect, the dispatch of the F-15s was meant to be a symbolic substitute for the carrier task force that was originally contemplated for the Gulf.

But after the force set sail, President Carter decided not to send the carrier Constellation to the area for fears of inflaming further the situation in Iran.

The F-15s were viewed by the administration as much less provoca-

tive. They will be armed only with their standard 20-mm Vulcan cannon, but Defense Department officials said they would carry no ammunition.

In addition, the planes will not be armed with their optional air-to-air, radar-guided Sparrow missiles, or their heat-seeking Sidewinder missiles.

Pentagon officials said the original Saudi request for the planes to visit was received three months ago, but was not acted upon formally until last week when Mr. Carter approved the limited mission.

The Saudis told the United States that they wanted a highly visible demonstration of U.S. concern for their security, officials said, as a counterweight to what they perceive as a growing communist threat in the area.

Officially the 12 fighters are being sent at the invitation of the Saudi government on a "demonstration" mission, to show off the plane.

Last year, as part of a controver-

sial package deal involving Egypt and Israel, as well, Saudi Arabia was permitted to buy 60 of the advanced McDonnell Douglas fighters for \$2.5 billion.

But the first deliveries of the planes are not scheduled until 1982. The Pentagon and State Department said also that "the visit is a demonstration of the close relation-

ship between Saudi Arabia and the United States and of our interest in the security of the kingdom."

For some months, Saudi leaders have privately been expressing deep concern over the strategic situation in the Gulf area. They have informed diplomats and journalists of what they regard as a Communist "pincer movement" in the

region, encompassing the area including Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen.

The situation in Iran, where Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi seems on the verge of leaving the country and turning the government over to an uncertain civilian leadership, has only increased the Saudi agitation, officials said.

## Over \$300 Million in Military, Economic Package

# U.S. Proposes Increase in Aid for Turkey

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — The United States will inform Turkey, in discussions beginning today in Ankara, that it will try to provide that country with more than \$300 million in military and economic aid next year, administration officials said yesterday.

Deputy Secretary of State W-

ren Christopher will make clear to the Turks, however, that the expanded aid package will require congressional approval during a year in which both the White House and Congress will be trying to cut most federal budget items rather than increasing them, the officials said.

'Strong Desire to Support'

Mr. Christopher's talks will precede negotiations scheduled to start in Ankara Jan. 16 for the reopening of American intelligence and communications bases that were closed after Congress imposed an embargo on military aid to Turkey in February, 1975.

A high-ranking State Department official said that Mr. Christopher's mission will be to inform the Turks of the administration's "strong desire to support and assist a friend and ally in a very important part of the world."

Other officials said that Washington's concern for the bolstering of Turkey's depressed economy and the modernization of its armed forces was fully shared by the United States' Atlantic Alliance partners, some of whom have also increased their aid to Ankara.

They said President Carter had discussed Turkey's needs at the recent summit conference in Giscard d'Estaing of France, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West

Germany and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain.

About two-thirds of the \$300-million aid package would be credits for purchases of arms and military equipment. Most of the remainder would provide budgetary support at a time when Turkey is trying to maintain an austere economy and cope with a balance-of-payments deficit that last year amounted to \$1.8 billion.

The \$300 million would be \$75 million more than the amount allotted to provided Turkey for fiscal 1979, which ends Sept. 30. Of the \$225 million for 1978, \$175 million will go for military credits and \$50 million to ease Turkey's hard-currency problem.

Turkey has never asked Washington for a specific amount of aid for next year, but officials remark that Premier Bulent Ecevit, trying to cope with widespread unemployment and 20 percent unemployment, would probably express disappointment at the \$300 million total.

Ankara recently asked the nine-nation European Economic Community to consider providing Turkey an \$8-billion subsidy during the next five years, and projected its total requirement for foreign credits during that period at \$15 billion. EEC and U.S. officials say that foreign credit on such a scale is unthinkable.

Yet the administration has much sympathy for Mr. Ecevit, who must govern without an effective majority in parliament. It also has deep concern for the stability of Turkey — part of the southern anchor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — and a desire to improve relations that were embittered by Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and the U.S. arms embargo that was imposed as a result of the invasion.

Officials point out, however, that the \$300 million would be consider-

ably more than the Ford administration had agreed to provide annually for Turkey in a so-called Defense Cooperation Agreement, signed in 1976, but never approved by Congress. Under that program, Turkey would have received \$250 million a year for four years.

Some officials are also doubtful that the administration would be able to get appropriations for the full \$300 million in the fiscal 1980 budget. They fear that any increase in foreign aid will meet stiff resistance from an economy-minded Congress.

They also know that any proposed increase for Turkey will arouse strong opposition from senators and congressmen friendly to Greece, who fought hard last year to retain the arms embargo against Turkey, hoping that it might eventually induce the Ankara government to make concessions for a peaceful solution on Cyprus.

## EEC Socialists Open Congress

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (AP) — Common Market Socialists today opened their 10th congress here to prepare for June's first direct elections of a European Parliament.

About 350 delegates from the nine member countries and from applicant states attended. Among those attending or expected are Francois Mitterrand, Pierre Mauroy and Michel Rocard of France; Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands; Tony Benn of Britain; Bettino Craxi of Italy; Ludwig Fellermeier of West Germany; Anker Jorgensen of Denmark; Mario Soares of Portugal; and Felipe Gonzalez of Spain.

The theme of the three-day congress is right to work, right to economic democracy, Europe's serving its citizens and peace.

## Industry, Commuters Affected

# Callaghan Returns Home To Face Transport Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters) — Striking transport workers today brought misery to London commuters and mounting disruption to British industry. Faced with the danger of an all-out stoppage by train and truck drivers, Prime Minister James Callaghan came home from a Caribbean trip and pleaded for reason.

Train drivers campaigning for a 10-per-cent bonus held a one-day strike that halted all but a handful of services on the Southern Region line, the major commuter route to the capital. Thousands stayed home and many who struggled to their jobs were hours late.

Truck drivers, whose unofficial strike has been slowly strangling the nation's supply lines, appeared set to step up action. Their union was expected to declare the strike official tomorrow and order all 175,000 drivers to stop deliveries.

Fuel Crisis Eases

On his arrival home, Mr. Callaghan said the government had been close to declaring a state of emergency during his six-day absence. "There is a need for a great deal of industrial self-discipline in this country," he said.

The only good news for the gov-

ernment was the easing of the fuel crisis. With more delivery men resuming work, supplies began reaching areas of north England that have been without gasoline for a week.

In London, train drivers' union representatives held talks with management and then met to decide whether to call a national stoppage next week. The truck drivers' union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, was meeting tomorrow.

TGWU General Secretary Moss Evans said after the breakdown of pay negotiations that there appeared to be no alternative to an official strike. Some 50,000 drivers have been out unofficially since last week. Most ports were closed and thousands of workers have been laid off because raw materials are not being delivered to factories.

ICI, the British chemicals giant, said it had already lost \$50 million (\$100 million) because of the stoppage. "The situation is getting more severe by the day as the shutting off of the docks by picketing grows more effective," said the company's deputy chairman, John Harvey-Jones.

Some shops were running low on foodstuffs and farmers pleaded with drivers to resume deliveries of animal feed.

Opposition Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher said a state of emergency would be inevitable if the truck drivers' strike became official. In a speech, she also attacked trade unions for "unbridled power irresponsibility." She said "the issue of union power" should be considered by Parliament. Britain is engulfed in chaos.

Bad weather added to problems. Snow and ice on the north, blocking roads and airports.

## Power Breaks Blacks Out

VIENNA, Jan. 10 (AP) — A whole of Vienna city were blacked out by a power breakdown. Power was partly half an hour but it this morning before it was back to normal. brought streets and a standstill and st. persons in elevators.

## Assets Would Ease Shah's Exile

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi may be losing a kingdom in Iran, but the pain of his exile, if and when it comes, will be considerably eased by one of the largest private fortunes in the world.

The saga of the short-lived Pahlavi dynasty, founded 53 years ago by the shah's father, an illiterate until his 30th year, is one of the most extraordinary rags-to-riches stories of the century. The full extent of the family's assets is unknown, but it is certain that the Pahlavi wealth is rivaled in the Middle East only by the holdings of the Saudis of Saudi Arabia and the al-Sabah ruling family in Kuwait.

According to bankers, the shah's personal portfolio is worth well over \$1 billion. They also say that a substantial part of the estimated \$2 billion to \$4 billion transferred from Iran to the United States in the last two years belongs to the royal family.

An approximation of the shah's wealth has been pieced together from bankers, real estate brokers, experts in Middle East finance, published documents and Iranian dissidents. It is likely that additional, uncounted resources are deposited in banks in Switzerland and other countries with strict bank-secrecy laws.

The accumulation of immense sums was made possible through the blurring of state and royal funds in Iran. The shah's father, Riza Shah, acquired vast amounts of land during his first years in power, and he and his family subsequently were given shares in almost every substantial enterprise formed in Iran. Thus the family, and the shah personally, built huge holdings in the nation's banks, factories and businesses.

In 1958, the present shah formed the Pahlavi Foundation, declaring that he was transferring 90 percent of his holdings to the new institution, a combination charitable organization and family trust.

The shah yesterday ordered other family members to turn over their property to the foundation. The move is said to involve property worth hundreds of millions of dollars and was calculated to calm widespread criticism of the royal family's vast wealth and alleged corruption. But considering the

foundation's nature, the gesture is unlikely to quell the criticism.

The shah's personal fortune stems from the Tehran-based foundation (which he controls absolutely) and, to a lesser extent, from the state budget. A specific allocation in the Iranian budget is made for the "Supreme Leadership of State," which in 1976-77 amounted to \$43 million. In addition, in 1976 another \$1 billion was included in the budget for a revolving discretionary fund. But the foundation is a far more important source of the shah's affluence.

A document submitted to Iran's Ministry of Justice last fall by a Tehran dissident group, protesting the royal family's penetration of almost every corner of the nation's

economy, detailed the current holdings of the foundation and of the shah's immediate relatives. Iranian experts report that the document appears to be accurate.

List of Interests

The list showed that the Pahlavis now have interests in, among other things, 17 banks and insurance companies (including 80 percent of the nation's third-largest insurance firm), 25 metal enterprises, 8 mining companies, 10 building materials companies (25 percent of Iran's biggest cement company), 45 construction companies, 43 food companies, and 26 enterprises in trade or commerce, including a share of ownership in almost every major

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## 44-Day Walkout Cost \$820 Million

# West German Steelworkers End Strike

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 10 (AP) — The first steel strike in the industrial Ruhr area in 50 years ended today when 49.5 percent of the union members who cast votes endorsed a settlement proposal accepted by their employers.

A total of 25 percent of the votes from IG Metall union members would have been sufficient for

about 71,000 steelworkers to return to their jobs with the early-morning shift tomorrow, the 45th day of the costly dispute.

IG Metall district chief Kuri Herb said that an unprecedented 90.88 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls during the three-day vote. He said 40.94 percent voted no.

About 29,000 of the 208,000 steelworkers in the region comprising the Ruhr and the cities of Bremen and Osnabrueck returned to their jobs yesterday when employers lifted their retaliatory lockouts in 8 of the 19 plants affected.

Union officials, who had demanded but did not get steps toward a 35-hour work week, said they achieved a "dream result" by gaining six weeks minimum vacation by 1982. They also got a 4-percent wage hike for the first 15 months of their five-year contract, retroactive to Nov. 1.

West German steelworkers average 2,200 deutsche marks (about

\$1,200) a month for a 40-hour week.

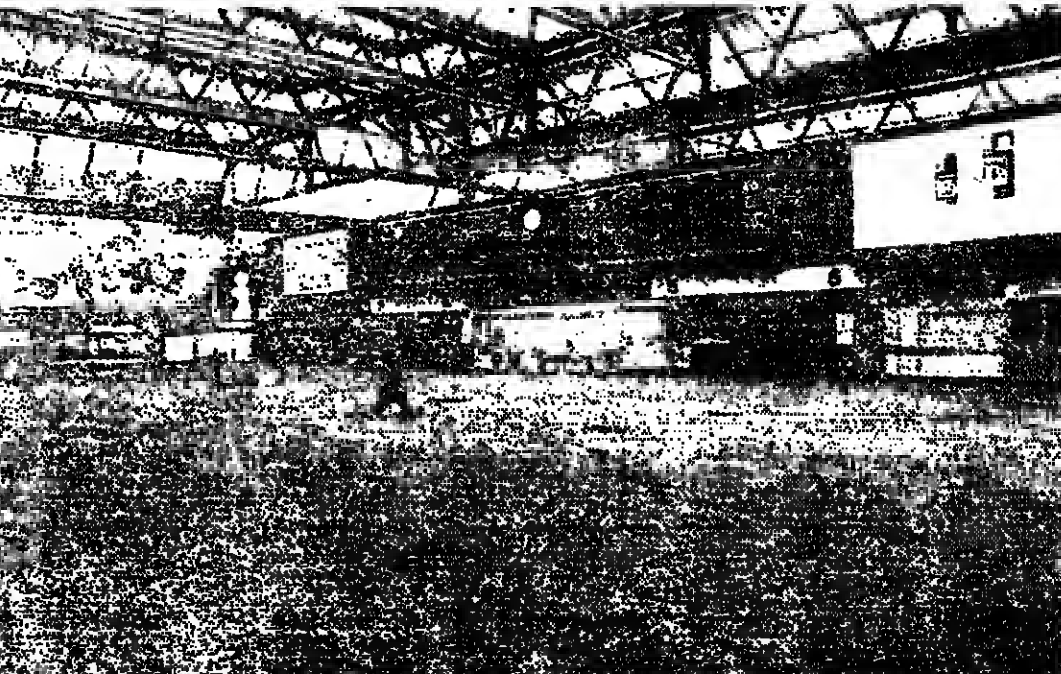
Apart from the increase in vacation time, the new contract calls for two more days off this year and an additional day off next year. Night-shift workers were scheduled to get an extra four paid days off this year and another day in 1980.

Employees over age 50 get two extra days off this year and another day in 1981. Employers' representatives were quoted as saying that the dispute had cost them about 1.5 billion marks (\$820 million) in turnover. Union leaders said they paid out about 120 million marks (\$65 million) in strike pay.

## Alcohol Test Reduces French Road Deaths

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI) — France's new system of stopping motorists at random to take an alcohol test has cut the highway death rate — one of the world's highest — by 10.2 percent, the government highway security committee announced today.

Police began in November to ask motorists to stop and blow into a balloon which recorded their alcohol intake. The highway death rate for November dropped 10.2 percent compared with November, 1977, a saving of 121 lives, the committee said.



London's Charing Cross station was deserted yesterday as strikes forced cancellation of trains.



## But Warns on Iran 'Interference'

## Khomeini Softens His Threats

By Paul Lewis

NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, France, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today held out the prospect of a nonaligned, independently minded Iran, enjoying good relations with the United States and its Western allies and supplying them with oil, if President Carter withdraws support from Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and "stops interfering in our internal affairs."

At the same time, the 78-year-old exiled Moslem religious leader, who has become the symbol of opposition to the Shah of Iran, apparently sought to speed the Shah's departure from the country by saying he will feel "no hostility" toward the monarch's political asylum.

This promise reverses the public threat that Ayatollah Khomeini made last month to cut off oil supplies to any countries that helped the Shah, if the ayatollah's supporters come to power.

However, he said the new Islamic government he wants to see installed in Iran would still "pursue the Shah by legal means." The ayatollah also said he had "not yet decided" whether to return to Iran, ending a 13-year political exile, if the Shah takes a temporary vacation outside the country, as he has several times recently said he may.

## Cautious Tone

But he warned that "Iran's troubles won't end with the departure of the Shah," but only when the present "monarchist system" is overthrown and "foreigners stop interfering in our affairs."

The black-turbaned, gray-bearded ayatollah made his remarks in an interview with a small group of reporters, sitting cross-legged on the carpeted floor of the tiny living room in one of the two modest houses his supporters occupy in this village about 20 miles west of Paris and which are now the headquarters of his campaign to oust the Shah.

The ayatollah's remarks today generally remained in the cautious, moderate tone he has recently adopted as the Shah's difficulties increase. Aides say he is now convinced the Shah's days are numbered and wants to encourage the United States and other Western governments to withdraw support from the oustering monarchial regime by convincing them that they have little to fear from the new Islamic government he seeks to install in its place.

Nevertheless, the ayatollah repeated earlier warnings that he favors suspending Iranian oil deliveries to Israel and South Africa because of their "unjust policies." Hitherto, both countries have relied heavily on Iran for their oil needs.

He also said that an Islamic regime would allow only qualified freedom to the press if it comes to power. "After the Shah leaves, the press will be free, except for those articles which would be harmful to the nation," he said.

## Policy Questions

In answer to numerous questions about Iranian foreign policy under an Islamic government, the ayatollah implied that Iran would belong neither to the Communist nor the Western camp, but would seek good relations with both sides and continue to supply oil to additional clients, except for Israel and South Africa.

"Our relations with the U.S. would be good relations, as long as the U.S. stops supporting the Shah and leaves us to decide our own destiny," he said.

Asked whether an Islamic government would be pro-Western, like the Saudi Arabian, or suspicious of the West, like Libya's leaders, the ayatollah replied: "The future Islamic government will be independent. It will treat all nations in the same manner. It will not have a tendency toward any specific country."

Asked about future oil policy, he implied that Iran would remain a reliable supplier, but would plan to spend more of its revenues on domestic development and less on building up its armed forces.

"We will sell our oil to those wanting our oil and spend the money we get on the good of the people," he said. By contrast, he asserted that the Shah has spent oil revenues "on military equipment irrelevant to the needs of the country."

The ayatollah again denounced the newly formed government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar as "undemocratic and unrepresentative." He warned that the Shah's departure from the country would not "solve anything alone" until the "whole" monarchial system is replaced.

He did not exclude a military coup d'etat if the Bakhtiar government fails to win popular support, but added, "I have to say that a military coup will not work in Iran."

## Oil Workers Returning

From Wire Dispatches  
TEHRAN, Jan. 10 — Thousands of Iranian oil workers who had been striking against the government returned to work today at five major refineries at the urging of opposition leaders.

But despite some increase in oil production, relief was not felt immediately. Tehran women and children stood in a half foot of snow waiting to buy heating and cooking fuel at the few stores open to sell.

Meanwhile, the new premier, Shapur Bakhtiar, said today that there is danger of a military takeover in Iran, and that he is "trying my best to prevent it."

Mr. Bakhtiar was trying to line up lawmakers to speak on behalf of his government at tomorrow's session of Parliament's lower house.

The Shah last night appointed Lt. Gen. Abdol Ali Badri commander of the armed forces, replacing a hard-line general, Gholam Ali Oveisi, who fled the country last week to escape trial on a charge of channeling \$17 million into a foreign bank account. Gen. Badri was described by military sources as a staunch supporter of the monarchy.

The nation was relatively calm for a second consecutive day. Radio Iran reported "peaceful demonstrations" today in a dozen cities, including Shiraz, the southern city where martial law was lifted Monday by Mr. Bakhtiar.

## 30,000 From U.S. Fled Iran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Revised U.S. estimates indicate that 30,000 U.S. citizens have fled Iran during the last two months — an average of 500 a day.

Only 12,000 U.S. citizens remain in the country, State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d said yesterday, compared with 42,000 before Iran's political problems became a crisis.

Mr. Carter said that the revised estimate was based on an intense effort by the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to produce more reliable figures than have been available. Most recently, the department had said that 24,000 U.S. citizens were in Iran.

tion Act of 1958. "You can't build the house from the roof down," warns Mr. Starr.

He also suggests the creation of some "international high schools" as trend-setting institutions.

Ultimately, change in the schools can only follow changed attitudes in the community. Spreading the word that there are job opportunities for young people with language skills would help, but only if enlightened hiring policies insure that these opportunities will be offered in fact, not just in promotional brochures and in oratory.

## Gandhi Backers Win Two Seats

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (AP) — Indira Gandhi's opposition forces today won two seats in the Indian Parliament in a by-election in southern India.

The margins of victory were much larger than Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party had rolled up in capturing the same two seats during its 1977 national election defeat by Mr. Desai's Janata Party. The vacancies were created by resignations last year.

Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Desai had campaigned for their parties' candidates in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh State. The winners were P.S. Sankar in the Secunderabad district and Nandji Yelliah in Siddipet. The Janata Party has 303 of the 543 seats in the lower house, while Mrs. Gandhi's Indira Congress Party now holds 77.

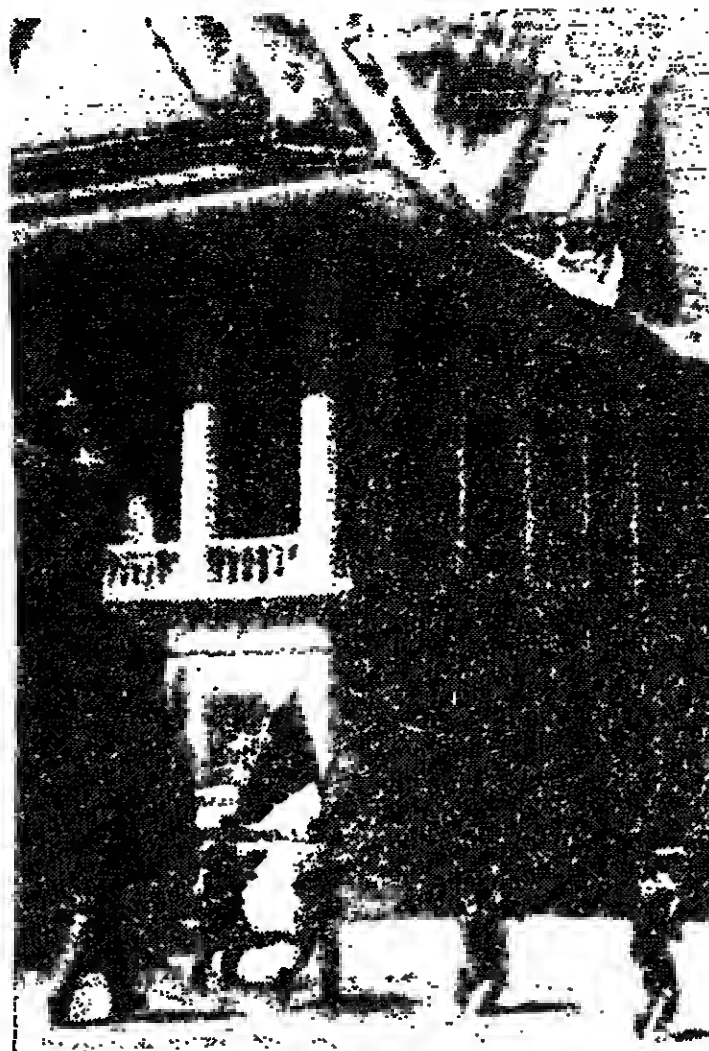
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Soldiers identified by Vietnam as "Kampuchean revolutionaries" capturing the royal palace in Phnom Penh on Sunday.

## Although China Asks Support

## Washington Said to Plan Low Profile on Cambodia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Although the United States has criticized Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, the Carter administration will refrain from playing an active role at the forthcoming United Nations Security Council debate on Cambodia, administration officials said yesterday.

Chai Tse-min, head of China's diplomatic liaison office here, called on Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday afternoon reportedly to urge that the United States take a strong stand at the UN in condemning the Vietnamese and their backers, notably the Soviet Union.

But senior officials said that the administration had decided to do nothing at the Security Council that could be perceived as support in any way for the Cambodian government of Pol Pot, which President Carter had previously de-

scribed as the worst violator of human rights in the world. After giving up Phnom Penh, Mr. Pot and his chief aides are reported to have retreated into the mountains to wage a guerrilla war with Chinese aid.

## SALT Concerns

In particular, officials said that despite China's efforts to link the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese action, the United States had decided for the moment not to hold the Russians responsible for the actions of the Vietnamese, although Moscow is Hanoi's major source of aid. Mr. Vance was reported to be determined to press ahead with efforts to conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Vance conferred with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin yesterday morning, the second meeting between the two in four days. Officials said that the Cambodian situation was not a major topic at the meeting. On Friday Mr. Vance had urged Mr. Dobrynin to ask his government to urge restraint on the Vietnamese, and Mr. Dobrynin told him that the Vietnamese did not accept such advice.

China's interest in having the Security Council condemn the Vietnamese invasion has put the United States in a delicate diplomatic situation. This is the first time the Chinese have shown any serious interest in the Security Council, and Washington would normally welcome Peking's entry into UN politics.

The United States is aware that a resolution of condemnation would be vetoed by the Soviet Union. Although Washington will express to the Council its opposition to violations of territorial integrity, the plans at the moment are for the U.S. delegates to avoid a major dispute over the matter.

## Youth Is Killed In Bomb Attack At Rome Office

ROME, Jan. 10 — A youth died tonight after being shot by police during a bombing attack on an office of the Christian Democratic Party in a Rome suburb.

Police said that Alberto Giacchino, 18, was shot when he drew a gun as they tried to arrest him for throwing a gasoline bomb.

Also in Rome, leftists fired a bomb at a radio station yesterday on a radio station in which five women were wounded. Several thousand leftist students marched through central Rome to protest the station attack. During the march leftists in a northwestern suburb fired a mortar shell at a neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, causing minor damage.

Near Naples, police said a time bomb damaged a power line carrying electricity to an Alfa Romeo automobile factory.

A time bomb that exploded at a Christian Democratic cultural center in a southern neighborhood of the capital caused serious damage, but no casualties. Shortly after the explosion, three persons in an automobile drove up to a state police barracks and opened fire, hitting no one. The police returned the fire before the gunmen fled.

Syrian-Soviet Arms Talk

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian defense minister, left last night after a six-day visit during which he had talks with Gen. Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, on Syria's request for stepped-up arms shipments, Tass reported.

## Amid the Violence and Turmoil

## Gallows Humor Abounds in Iran

By William Branigin

TEHRAN (WP) — Despite the recurring street violence, the lines for gasoline and heating fuel, the widespread strikes, martial law and all the other fears, discomforts and uncertainties of a country in turmoil, Iran has not entirely lost its sense of humor.

Doggerel and parodies are making the rounds, along with jokes about Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his troubles, his arch-enemy, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and the plight of Iranians and U.S. citizens here.

Even anti-Shah slogans written on walls across Tehran sometimes make light of the situation. A wag, apparently feeling the oft-repeated "Death to the Shah" did not capture the true spirit of things, scrawled: "Long live the Shah. Death to 35 million Iranians."

## Curfew Jokes

With Tehran and 10 other cities under martial law — military rule in Shiraz was lifted yesterday — similar examples of gallows humor abound on the subject of troops enforcing the capital's curfew.

One such joke has a colonel and his lieutenant standing together when they spot a man walking after curfew. "Halt," the colonel shouts, whereupon the man stops. The officer draws his revolver and shoots and kills the man.

"But he obeyed your order to halt," his incredulous lieutenant says. "Why did you shoot him?"

The colonel replies: "They're too hard to hit when they're moving."

In a similar tale, the officer shoots a man seen shuffling along the street at 8:30 p.m. "But it's still a half hour before curfew," his aide says.

"I'm aware of that," the commander snaps. "I know that man. He walks very slowly. By the time he gets home it will be at least 9:15."

Another is set in the Caspian coast town of Rasht, whose residents traditionally have been the butt of jokes by other Iranians. A Rashti goes home to find his wife in bed with another man.

He goes back outside and wanders the streets after curfew until he is arrested by martial-law forces. Asked why he is out, he replies, "But I can't go home because gatherings of three people are illegal."

## Shah Jokes, Too

Jokes about the Shah — once taboo — are also flourishing. They mock everything from his imperiousness to the corruption of those surrounding him to the spread of opposition sentiment among the population.

One of them stems from a much-quoted speech by the Shah at a lavish ceremony marking the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian monarchy founded by Cyrus the Great. Evoking the grandeur of the occasion, and referring to his own dynasty, the Shah uttered these lines: "Cyrus, rest in peace. We are here."

The phrase — calling to many Iranians — was modified slightly during recent huge protest marches, as some demonstrators chanted: "Cyrus, awake. He screwed it up."

There is one in which an aide to the Shah tried to lift the spirits of the despairing monarch, after the rest of the royal family and many of his wealthy supporters have fled abroad. "Remember in France in 1968 when Gen. de Gaulle was hav-

ing such a hard time with all those demonstrations," the aide says. "Then he rallied his supporters and 200,000 people marched down the Champs-Elysees cheering his name."

The Shah brightens a little and says, "Perhaps you're right. I, too, can get 200,000 people to march down the Champs-Elysees."

Another story has the Shah presiding over a Cabinet meeting when he gets a call from his wife. Empress Farah. "Come home quick," she screams. "Thieves are ransacking the palace."

"I don't believe it," the Shah says, and puts down the receiver. "You've got to do something. Thieves are taking everything we've got." Again, the Shah puts down the phone. A little while later a rings again and the empress repeats her plea.

"I tell you it's impossible," the Shah yells. "All the thieves are right here with me."

## Israeli Scientists Claim Method To Extract Oil From Shale Rock

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 10 (Reuters) — Israeli scientists said they have found a cheap method to extract oil and gas from oil shale by using lasers, which they believe will help provide a solution to the energy crisis.

Most countries have huge reserves of oil shale, but the problem has been the exorbitant cost of extracting the oil from the rock. The engineering department of the Technion Institute here says it has overcome this stumbling block. The department says that the main advantage of the proposed process is the relatively inexpensive industrial equipment needed and that in the new method no soil is removed.

Present methods require the excavation, tunneling, blasting and burning of the shale, all of which are highly expensive. Disposing of the excavated shale has also presented a major ecological problem.

A Technion spokesman says the next move will be to develop pilot plant facilities and field-testing; it could be four years before the process can be put to commercial use. He said Israel has known reserves of two billion tons of oil shale, estimated to be enough to meet the country's fuel needs for more than 25 years.

## Vast Assets Would Ease Pains of Exile for Shah

(Continued from Page 1)

hotel in the land. According to another source, the Pahlavi own 70 percent of Iran's hotel capacity.

Some of these holdings are joint ventures with U.S. corporations. One of the most significant is a 10 percent share of G.M. Iran, which is 45 percent owned by the General Motors Corp.

Behind a facade of charitable activities, the foundation is apparently used in three ways: as a source of funds for the royal family, as a means of exerting control over the economy through foundation holdings in key sectors and as a conduit for rewards to supporters of the regime.

The organization refuses to give any information on its assets, annual income, or composition of its investments. Two years ago, when an official of the foundation was asked for such figures he replied, "What is money?"

Nevertheless, a recently published book on Iran by British journalist Robert Graham calculates that on the basis of known holdings the foundation's assets total at least \$2.8 to \$3 billion.

Included in the publicly acknowledged assets is a 25 percent stake in West Germany's Krupp steel works. According to Mr. Graham, there is also some evidence that the foundation has received funds from the National Iranian Oil Co., now the world's seventh largest corporation in terms of sales volume. A statement from a Swiss bank account of the foundation, published in France in 1976, shows that in one month in 1962, the oil company transferred \$12 million to the foundation.

As chief custodian of the foundation, the Shah is entitled to 2.5 percent of its tax-free revenues. He has waived this income, but from its inception one of the foundation's stated purposes has been to meet the financial requirements of the Pahlavi family.

An unpublished foundation report states that among its activities "by far the most important" is to seek out the near and distant relatives of the founder of the Pahlavi dynasty and see to their basic needs and requirements, for welfare begins at home.

The same report showed that payments totaling \$26 million were made to nine members of the Pahlavi family in the month of June, 1962; it is not known whether they represented a typical monthly disbursement to the family.

Whatever their source of income, indications are that the royal family has abundant resources at its disposal. Members of the family, 64 of whom are said to have gone abroad since the turmoil in Iran began last fall, are said like other wealthy Iranians, to have made substantial deposits in Swiss bank accounts and to have bought luxury residences in London, New York and California.

Princess Ashraf, the Shah's twin sister, two years ago bought the Park Avenue triple apartment of the late Charles Revson and last year a seven-story Beekman Place townhouse. Another sister, Princess Shams, has a \$600,000 house in

she screams. "Thieves are ransacking the palace."

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Beverly Hills and a \$2 million parcel of land behind the Beverly Hills Hotel, where she reportedly plans to build a \$15-million estate. Real agents also say that the Shah has made substantial investments in California real estate, particularly in Los Angeles.

## Fifth Avenue Building

Apart from the interest in Krupp, the best known asset of the foundation abroad is a 36-story office building on Fifth Avenue at 52d Street, which had a 1975 book value of \$14.5 million. The foundation has registered the building in the name of a U.S. charitable institution also called the Pahlavi Foundation. This device exempts the building's income from U.S. taxes and prevents tax authorities here access to the books of the Tehran parent foundation.

According to the New York law firm of Rogers & Wells, which set up the U.S. Pahlavi Foundation and handles much of its affairs, the income will be used to pay for Iranian students studying in the United States and to finance grants to U.S. universities.

The foundation is also searching for other U.S. investments. William Rogers, who was secretary of state under President Nixon and is a senior partner in Rogers & Wells, is playing a prominent part in the effort, according to real estate agents.



Wilfried Martens

## Flemish Leader Agrees to Form Belgian Cabinet

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (UPI) — Wilfried Martens, chairman of the Flemish wing of the Social Christian Party, yesterday agreed to try to form a coalition government that will have to work out far-reaching state reforms.

Mr. Martens, 42, was asked Monday by King Baudouin to form a cabinet after outgoing Economics Minister Willy Claes, a Socialist, had sounded out party leaders and veteran politicians for three weeks but failed to form a government.

The government of Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants, a French-speaking Socialist Christian, resigned Dec. 18 after general elections that resulted in only minor changes in the parliamentary strength of the major political parties.

The Parliament, scheduled to meet for the first time later this month, will be a constituent assembly. The government and Parliament will be charged with changing the constitution so that a devolution project can be carried out, and combating the five-year economic crisis.

Disagreement about a state reform bill, aimed at giving a large degree of autonomy to Belgium's language regions — Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia and Brussels, officially bilingual but heavily French-speaking — brought down the coalition government of Premier Leo Tindemans on Oct. 11.

## Greek Women Join the Army

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (AP) — About 1,500 Greek girls today enlisted in the military, making the beginning of the country's first women's volunteer army.

Some, simply dressed, others in blue jeans, and others with heavy make-up and wearing jewelry, stressed their determination to take arms to defend the country. They rejected women's liberation criticism that they were offering themselves for further exploitation in male-dominated Greece.

Along with Lt. Col. Anargiros Roussos, the male chief of the Women's Military Training Corps, the girls were shown the new recruit facilities and training grounds at Athens' Goudi army camp.

## AP Colombian Staff Faces Suspension

BOGOTA, Jan. 10 (AP) — The government last night ordered the suspension of operations of the Associated Press in Colombia, claiming that the news agency's staff members do not hold all credentials required by the Ministry of Communications.

The suspension will not take effect until the agency is specifically so notified.



## After 1979, 1980 Deficits

## Carter Is Said to Project Budget Surplus in 1981

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — President Carter this month will project a small surplus for fiscal 1981 — the year starting next Oct. 1 — so as to fulfill his campaign promise to submit a balanced budget to Congress for the last year of his first term, an administration official said yesterday.

The projection for fiscal 1981 will be made in the fiscal 1980 budget message that Mr. Carter will send Congress on Jan. 22 for the 12 months starting next Oct. 1.

For fiscal 1980, he will ask Congress to approve spending of \$532 billion, and will estimate a deficit of \$29 billion in an austerity budget, the official said.

Spending for the present fiscal year is expected to exceed \$491 billion, producing a federal deficit of nearly \$39 billion.

Mr. Carter's plan to eliminate the deficit during his fourth year in office, when he is expected to be up for re-election, is viewed by his advisers as politically wise because of what they regard as an anti-spending mood in Congress and the country.

**Brown Proposal**  
The administration official said that for fiscal 1982, Mr. Carter would project a larger surplus than the modest one he forecasts for 1981.

One of Mr. Carter's potential rivals for the presidency in 1980, California's Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., called on Monday for a constitutional amendment to require a balanced U.S. budget.

In part, the president wants to lower the deficit as part of his campaign against inflation, which he regards as the country's top problem. But this view was challenged yesterday by Alice Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, who said that the size of the federal deficit did not control the speed of the price spiral.

Even balancing the budget will not slow down inflation very much very soon," she told reporters at a news conference.

Mr. Carter's decision not to seek a change in scheduled 1980 and 1981 increases in the federal minimum wage — from \$2.90 an hour to \$3.10 in 1980 and another raise to \$3.35 in 1981, under provisions of existing law — has been supported by Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall.

"No one could find evidence suggesting that the scheduled increases in the minimum wage would add more than a tiny fraction of 1 percent of the inflation rate," Mr. Marshall said in a speech to the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

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**Donald Graham**  
Is Publisher of Washington Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP) — Donald E. Graham has been named publisher of The Washington Post effective today.

His appointment was announced by Katharine Graham, the board chairman and chief executive officer of The Washington Post Co., which includes Newsweek magazine, broadcasting stations and three newspapers.

She is relinquishing to her son the title of publisher of The Post which she had held for 10 years, but she will continue her other corporate responsibilities.

Mr. Graham, 33, has held a variety of positions with The Post Co. since 1971. In 1976, he was appointed executive vice president and general manager of The Post, succeeding Mark Meagher, who is now president of the company.

Mr. Graham was graduated from Harvard College, where he was president of the Harvard Crimson, the student newspaper. He served in Vietnam as a soldier with the 1st Air Cavalry Division and as a patrolman in the Washington, D.C., police department.

He joined The Post in 1971 and for four years worked in many departments of the newspaper — as a reporter, assistant city editor, advertising salesman, circulation market researcher, budget analyst and night production manager.

He was appointed assistant general manager in 1975.

**Senator Orders Business Probe Of Moon Sect**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10 (UPI) — Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., has ordered an investigation of a multimillion-dollar nationwide network of fish-packing companies, boatyards and boats owned by Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon and his Unification Church.

Sen. Weicker's staff yesterday confirmed that they had been asked to check into charges that the companies, which operate throughout the nation, compete unfairly with small U.S. fishing businesses.

Competitors allege that the Unification Church's companies have an unfair advantage because their employees — half of whom are church members — turn over their earnings to the church or are paid substantial wages.

The church companies, including a fish-packing subsidiary plant in Gloucester, Mass., can then afford to pay fishermen more for their catches, and sell them for less, fishermen say.

"Our members can spend their hard-earned wages in any way they like and if that means donating it to a church, then it is none of Sen. Weicker's business," said Aidan Barry, director of the Unification Church of Massachusetts.

**Paris-Match Is Fined**  
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MEETING IN MOSCOW — The Senate Republican delegation meeting in Moscow with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. From left to right are: Sen. John Danforth, Missouri; Sen. Jake Garn, Utah; Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko; Mr. Brezhnev; Sen. Malcolm Wallop, Wyoming; U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon; Sen. Howard Baker, Tennessee; Sen. S. I. Hayakawa, California; and Sen. John Tower of Texas. The two men standing behind Mr. Brezhnev are his aides.

## GOP Senators in Moscow Say Russians Want SALT

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI) — A Republican Senate delegation that met with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said today that the Soviet Union "badly wants" a new strategic arms limitation agreement and will not let Washington's new relations with China stand in the way of the pact.

Mr. Brezhnev, 72, appeared in good health as he received the senatorial delegation and U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon.

"My overall view is that President Brezhnev and the Soviet government badly want this treaty," Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee told a news conference after the session with Mr. Brezhnev and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

**Nat the Slightest Quail**  
"I have found no one, so far, in our visit who is in a position of authority who has indicated even the slightest quail about it. So the first impression is that they want to have this treaty concluded."

Sen. Baker said that the issue of a possible meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and President Carter was raised at the meeting. "I got the impression that it would be later this year," he said.

Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., said that he heard that Mr. Brezhnev said, "I guess I'll be going to the United States," indicating that the meeting could take place in Washington. There has been talk in Moscow that the Russians were trying to convince Mr. Carter to come to the Soviet Union.

Sen. Baker also said that he was convinced after the meeting that the long-standing negotiations for a new strategic arms limitation agreement will be ending soon and that the opening of full diplomatic relations between the United States and China would not get in the way.

"I do not have an estimated time, but based on our conversation and questions, it would be my general impression that, notwithstanding the development of the Chinese situation or other complications, we're still likely to see the final negotiation of the treaty soon."

Sen. Baker said that he was surprised that the Soviet leaders did not seem to realize that any SALT treaty was heading for a difficult time in the Senate, where ratification requires a two-thirds vote.

"The impression I have is that the Soviet Union is concerned and doesn't fully understand the nature of the Senate debate on this treaty and the requirement and necessity for it," he said.

In addition to Sen. Baker and Sen. Danforth, the delegation included Republican Sens. John Tower of Texas, Jake Garn of Utah, S.I. Hayakawa of California and Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming.

**France Rejects Talks**  
PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP) — The French government announced today that it would not take part in future strategic arms limitation talks affecting European-range nuclear weapons.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said after a regular Cabinet meeting that France would not wish to join SALT-3 talks because it wished to maintain its own independent nuclear deterrent.

Mr. Hunt said that France, however, hoped for a speedy conclusion of the current SALT-2 negotiations.

**Worried About Ties**  
Sen. Hayakawa said that it was his impression that the Russians are worried about the relationship between Washington and Peking.

"It is a matter of great interest to me that there is so much concern," he said. "They see it somewhat as a plot against them or at least they are afraid that it might very well be."

Sen. Danforth said that he saw Mr. Brezhnev making a gesture to Sen. Tower at the end of the meeting.

"He turned to Tower and made a move like he was signing something and said, 'We will sign the treaty.' I think that is really the outlook so far as they are concerned," he said.

**Law suits Filed**  
Law suits have been filed, however, that seek to prevent the widespread publication of such lists, and a prolonged legal challenge by the pharmaceutical industry appears certain. Brand-name products account for about 90 percent of the 15 billion drug prescriptions filled in the United States each year, and provide about 90 percent of the industry's profits.

Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, said that a series of investigations during the last decade by congressional committees and federal agencies had "repeatedly demonstrated that consumers needlessly pay huge premiums to purchase brand-name drugs instead of their generic versions."

He said that his department would soon make public a Guide to Prescription Drug Prices that would provide the wholesale price of any of the \$9 billion worth of pharmaceuticals sold in the United States annually. This move is certain to further antagonize the politically powerful pharmaceutical industry.

**Drug Selection Act**  
HEW and the Federal Trade Commission also unveiled a "model drug product selection act" intended to be used by the 48 states that do not allow completely free substitution of generic for brand-name products.

Federal officials said that in the two states that do, Delaware and Wisconsin, drug prices have fallen by 20 to 30 percent.

Michael Pertschuk, chairman of the FTC, said, "We are looking for an outbreak of competition" in drug prices through the model law because "current state laws artificially restrict the marketplace."

In another action, the Health Care Financing Administration directed the Medicaid and Medicare programs to foster the use of generic drugs so that, by the end of the year, the charges for 70 common drugs would be reimbursed only if they were prescribed generically.

The projected annual savings, about \$20 million for the 70 drugs, are relatively modest since neither health payment program offers significant coverage for drug costs, but federal officials are seeking to set an example for nongovernmental purchasers of drugs.

Yesterday's actions were the latest in a series started under the Nixon administration aimed at stimulating competition by eliminating laws and professional practices that tend to raise the fees of doctors, lawyers, dentists and other professionals, and the costs of drugs, eyeglasses and hearing aids. In most cases, the proposed changes have been challenged in the courts.

**GOP Members Of House Seek To Expel Diggs**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Leading Republicans in the House are challenging the right of Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., to retain his seat. Diggs is appealing a three-year federal prison sentence or conviction of diverting \$60,000 in salaries of employees to cover personal and office expenses.

House Minority Leader John Rhodes, of Arizona, said that a formal complaint would be filed in the House next week aimed at producing a vote by the full House on whether Diggs should be expelled.

Although he was overwhelmingly re-elected in his 13th House term in November from his Detroit district, the Constitution gives each chamber of Congress the power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote.

The House has used its expulsion power only in 1861, when John Clark and John Reid of Missouri and Henry Burnett of Kentucky were expelled for taking up arms against the United States in the Civil War.

an Manpower Minister Abel Mwangi, was reached while Sargeant Shriver, the Peace Corps' first director, was in Tanzania with his family on a private visit.

**Nyerere's Suggestion**  
It was President Julius Nyerere who reportedly first broached the idea of the Peace Corps returning in discussions with Mr. Spain about six months ago.

The Tanzanian leader is understood to believe that relations between his country and the United States have improved sufficiently to justify having the Peace Corps present once again despite the opposition to its return in some leftist government circles.

For this reason, it is expected that the corps will keep a low profile for some time to come.

Both sides seem to regard the gesture as primarily a political one as the number of volunteers scheduled to come here is far too small to make any appreciable impact on Tanzania's economic development.

The agreement on the corps follows another recently signed one involving the U.S. Agency for International Development in a \$10-million, four-year project in the rich coffee-growing region of Arusha in northern Tanzania.

Under this program, AID is supposed to take overall responsibility for carrying out an integrated rural-development plan for the entire district. It will include setting up 50 agricultural service centers, improving farm production, developing 276 miles of secondary roads and 200 miles of feeder roads, introducing new farming techniques and training village leaders in better management procedures.

**Working With Nomads**  
The agency has been working in Arusha district with Masai nomads since 1970 and is on the point of finishing a 350-mile road through Masailand as part of its drought-relief program.

Altogether, U.S. economic assistance to Tanzania is running at between \$20 million and \$30 million annually.

The AID program has come under attack from some quarters in Congress because Tanzania is a dedicated socialist, although non-Marxist, country. But AID officials here defend it on the ground that it is fulfilling the key congressional mandate of getting aid directly to the rural poor.

**Ethiopia Rebels Free U.S. Pilot**  
KHARTOUM, Sudan, Jan. 10 (Reuters) — Guerrillas have released a U.S. helicopter pilot held in the northern Ethiopian province of Tigre since November. Sudan's news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said that George Krois, 36, employed by the Viking Helicopter Co. of Canada, which is under contract to the World Health Organization, was captured when he landed in guerrilla-controlled territory to repair a light plane that had crashed. The plane was being used for a locust-spraying program.

Mr. Krois and three Ethiopian technicians with him were seized by guerrillas of the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front. The technicians were released quickly by the guerrillas; they said that they did not want to interrupt the locust-control program. Mr. Krois was taken to a remote guerrilla camp while conditions for his release were worked out.

**Reward Is Offered In N.Y. Airport Theft**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI) — The FBI announced yesterday that "cargo interests" at Kennedy Airport are offering a reward for the recovery of cash and gems taken in the \$5.8-million theft at the airport last month. It was the largest cash theft in U.S. history.

The FBI agent in charge of the Brooklyn-Queens office, said that the anonymous cargo interests were prepared to pay a reward of 10 percent — not to exceed \$500,000 — of the recovered value of the stolen property. The offer is valid only until March 31.

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## Publishes Generic Names

## U.S. Units Move to Curb Medical Drugs Spending

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Federal regulatory agencies yesterday set in motion a series of actions that government officials estimated could save consumers as much as \$400 million a year in outlays for prescription drugs.

The moves are intended to promote the use by consumers, pharmacists and physicians of less expensive generic drugs — as opposed to higher priced brand-name products — and at the same time to do away with state laws that impede the greater use of generic products.

Yesterday's major action was the release by the Food and Drug Administration of a compendium of 2,400 prescription drugs listed by their generic names. The agency considers the generic versions to be the equivalents of the brand-name products. Presentation of the list was the first legal step toward the release later this year of a list covering 5,000 pharmaceutical products that make up about 75 percent of the total prescription drug market.

**Law suits Filed**  
Law suits have been filed, however, that seek to prevent the widespread publication of such lists, and a prolonged legal challenge by the pharmaceutical industry appears certain. Brand-name products account for about 90 percent of the 15 billion drug prescriptions filled in the United States each year, and provide about 90 percent of the industry's profits.

Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, said that a series of investigations during the last decade by congressional committees and federal agencies had "repeatedly demonstrated that consumers needlessly pay huge premiums to purchase brand-name drugs instead of their generic versions."

He said that his department would soon make public a Guide to Prescription Drug Prices that would provide the wholesale price of any of the \$9 billion worth of pharmaceuticals sold in the United States annually. This move is certain to further antagonize the politically powerful pharmaceutical industry.

**Drug Selection Act**  
HEW and the Federal Trade Commission also unveiled a "model drug product selection act" intended to be used by the 48 states that do not allow completely free substitution of generic for brand-name products.

Federal officials said that in the two states that do, Delaware and Wisconsin, drug prices have fallen by 20 to 30 percent.

Michael Pertschuk, chairman of the FTC, said, "We are looking for an outbreak of competition" in drug prices through the model law because "current state laws artificially restrict the marketplace."

In another action, the Health Care Financing Administration directed the Medicaid and Medicare programs to foster the use of generic drugs so that, by the end of the year, the charges for 70 common drugs would be reimbursed only if they were prescribed generically.

The projected annual savings, about \$20 million for the 70 drugs, are relatively modest since neither health payment program offers significant coverage for drug costs, but federal officials are seeking to set an example for nongovernmental purchasers of drugs.

Yesterday's actions were the latest in a series started under the Nixon administration aimed at stimulating competition by eliminating laws and professional practices that tend to raise the fees of doctors, lawyers, dentists and other professionals, and the costs of drugs, eyeglasses and hearing aids. In most cases, the proposed changes have been challenged in the courts.

**Don't Let Us Down**  
PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI) — A court today found the magazine Paris-Match guilty of invasion of privacy for publishing a photograph of the late actor Jean Gabin on his death bed without his family's permission. Publisher Daniel Filipacchi was fined 6,000 francs (\$1,400) and photographer Philippe Savignat 2,000 francs (\$470).

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## How to End Watergate

In one sense, Watergate will end in eight days, when former Attorney General John Mitchell leaves a federal prison camp in Alabama, the last of the convicted conspirators to be released. In another sense, the story is far from over and whether it is brought to a satisfactory conclusion depends on the Congress that convenes on Monday.

Watergate demonstrated how easy it was to pervert federal intelligence and law-enforcement agencies. Some results were foolish: Army agents went to a grade-school Halloween party in Washington, because a local "dissident" might attend. Some were frightening: The FBI conducted a sustained campaign to discredit Martin Luther King Jr. and, perhaps, even drive him to suicide.

Such abuses are now forbidden by executive order. But the orders of one president can be altered at will by another; Watergate demonstrated how essential it is to put intelligence and law-enforcement agencies under the command of laws, not just the discretion of men.

Development of such legislative charters for the CIA, FBI and other agencies has begun. A wise and sensible law to control wiretapping and bugging in obtaining foreign intelligence was enacted late last year. Yet already there is muttering. Some on Capitol Hill say the public has forgotten Watergate and that the pressure for reform has eased. Others say that the job of devising legislative charters is damnably difficult, and they wish to do nothing that might risk weakening the agencies. Considering the apparent failure to anticipate the turmoil in Iran, they fear that the public now worries less about whether U.S. foreign intelligence is scrupulous and more about whether it is competent.

On the issue of intelligence charters, in sum, there are now powerful pressures to dilute and dilate. But it remains an issue of

lasting and powerful consequence for the Carter administration and the 96th Congress.

Settling the specific terms of intelligence charters can be unendingly complex. For example, what kind of surveillance should be permitted of Americans abroad?

Assume that a U.S. businessman, suspected by the CIA of spying for the Soviet Union, checks into a hotel room in Paris and meets with presumed spies. Assume further that the CIA's French counterparts are willing to bug the room. Must the CIA first get the permission of a U.S. court? What if that means disclosing — and jeopardizing — the French agency's cooperation?

Or assume that the American is not a spy but a registered agent of a foreign government who has gone to Paris to discuss a Washington lobbying campaign for trade legislation favorable to his client. Does that justify surveillance? Is a court order needed?

Or assume that the businessman is not an agent of any kind, just a patriotic citizen who will be using the room to discuss dealings in gold, although legal yet of interest to the government because of their possible effect on the dollar. Does that justify surveillance? With or without a warrant?

For all the problems, there are grounds for encouragement in the fact that Congress was able to achieve a prudent compromise in the foreign intelligence wiretap law last fall. In the current climate, will the executive and legislative branches persist and find a balance between facilitating intelligence and protecting citizens? The administration's idea of a draft charter has been repeatedly unendorsed by internal travail and false starts. But the effort is now said to be moving forward; it should be made public in about a month and is likely to represent important congressional viewpoints. If so, and if the spirit of reasonable compromise continues, the end of Watergate may truly be in sight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Gov. Brown Has a Worse Idea

California Gov. Jerry Brown is better than most at elbowing his way to the front of a passing political parade. But Mr. Brown has outdone himself, and perhaps also done himself in, by leaping to lead what he sees as a coming crusade for a constitutional amendment to bar federal deficits — and for a constitutional convention to advance such an amendment if Congress fails to act. By this opportunistic show, Mr. Brown has not only managed to plant himself somewhere to the right of Ronald Reagan, he has also dispelled any lingering suspicion, at least in our mind, that he might be fit for national leadership after all.

Precisely what is the budget-balancing banner that the governor wants to bring to Washington? It really isn't clear. Constitutional-convention calls have been approved, often with little thought, by 22 states' legislatures (34 are required). Some of the resolutions mandate a balanced budget without defining one. Several say that congressional appropriations shall not normally exceed estimated revenues. That is a sure prescription for shameless overestimating of revenues and underfunding of such mandatory programs as unemployment compensation and military pensions.

When you back off from the language problems, though, the aim is very clear: to turn off what Mr. Brown called "this perverse government money machine" and make Washington live within its means, as the saying goes, except in times of war or congressionally certified national emergency.

### International Opinion

#### Security of West: SALT-2

While there remain valid reasons for questioning whether the SALT-2 agreement will really strengthen the security of the West rather than reinforce the danger of Soviet superiority, it could be dangerous for the negotiations to break down at this state, and perhaps even more dangerous for an agreement to be rejected by the Senate. . . . What is needed now is a broader strategic dialogue between the United States, the Soviet Union and China, beginning with the potentially explosive situation in Southeast Asia. No one can be sure how far the Vietnamese intend to go in their actions in Cambodia, but there is an undoubted danger that the conflict could escalate into a wider war by proxy, with the Chinese supporting the Cambodians and the Soviet Union underpinning their recent alliance with Vietnam.

—From the Financial Times (London).

#### Gen. Haig's Resignation

Gen. Alexander Haig's decision to resign from the NATO command with a view to making a bid for the Republican presidential

nomination is welcome, since his breadth of experience would make him a valuable contender for the White House. Not only did he prove himself a deft and decisive politician in the days of the Nixon debacle — when he was the only aide left on the burning bridge — but also subsequently an outstanding soldier-diplomat in Brussels. With such a Republican standard-bearer the next American election would really take fire.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

#### A Namibia Resolution

If the current negotiations [on Namibia's future] succeed, elections under UN auspices will take place, and an independent Namibia, recognized both by South Africa and the rest of the world, will come into being. That would be a notable victory for peaceful methods of settling international disputes. It would also do much to strengthen the prestige and authority of the United Nations, a far more significant component in the fragile defenses of world peace than it is at present fashionable to acknowledge.

—From the Observer (London).

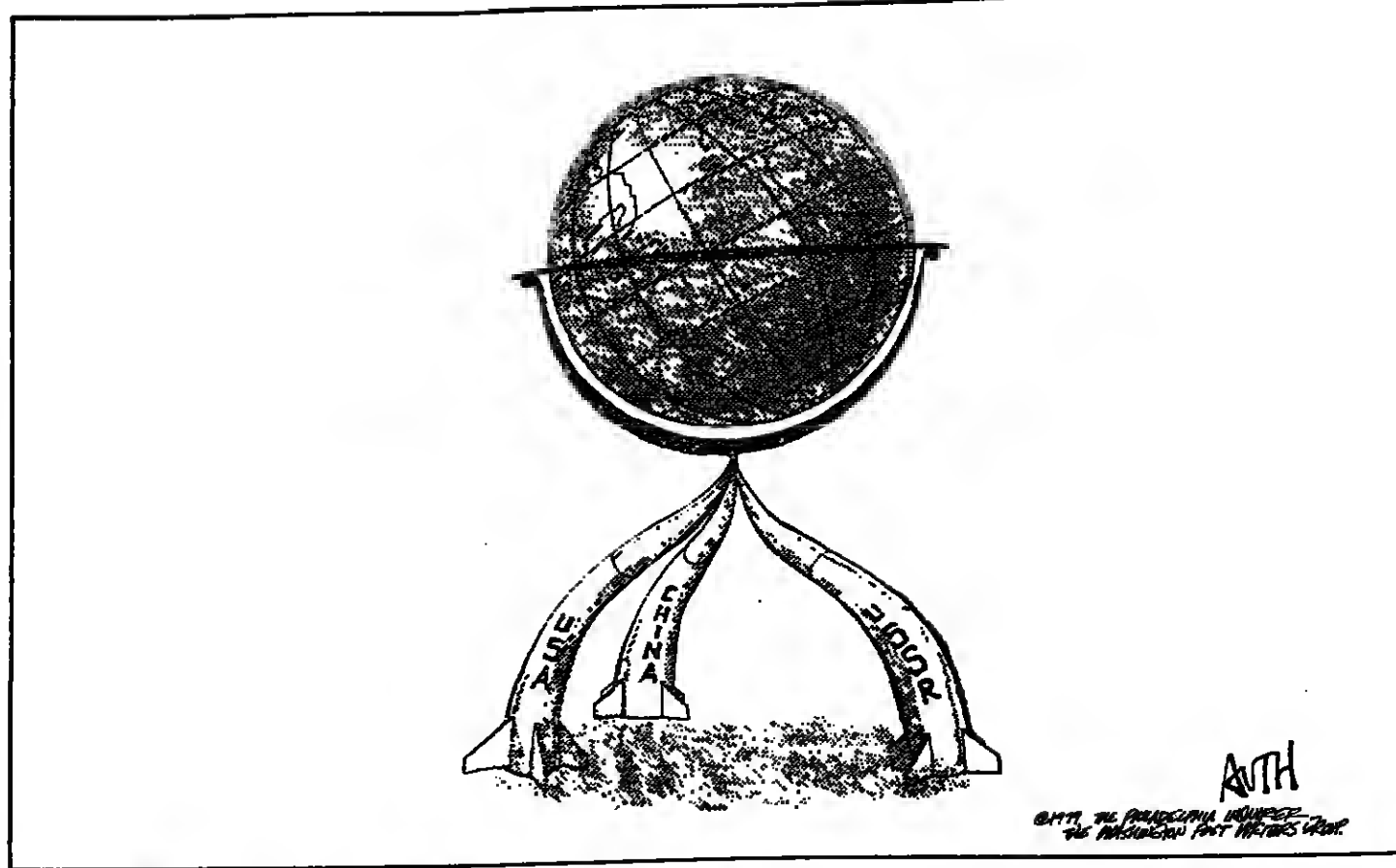
### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1904  
NEW YORK — The St. Louis Chronicle commented in an editorial: "The terrible fire at the Iroquois Theater in Chicago prompted one clergyman to say: 'I believe this to be a warning from God to a wicked world. Churches have been razed to make room for theaters, and God is wrathful. That a minister of the Gospel should accuse the Deity of inflicting horrible death upon 600 persons, mostly children, because somewhere churches have been replaced by theaters, is an expression of pure paganism that would seem to call for some protest from Christian ministers.'"

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1929  
PARIS — "The present 'talkie' craze is menacing the very fundamental appeal of the world's greatest entertainment, the moving picture industry," said Hobart Henley, for many years a director for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, now stopping in Paris for vacation. He considers Al Jolson, star of the first talkie "The Jazz Singer," a fluke representative of a passing fad, for: "Although Jolson's novelty has been irresistible, 90 percent of the film stars today have no voices, and almost none of the fine actresses on the stage are fresh enough to play in Hollywood."



## Moscow Plays Its 'Vietnamese Card'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — A questionable factor on the international political scene became axiomatic this week: Vietnam plays the same role in Moscow's Asian strategy as do Angola and Cuba in other parts of the world.

The Vietnamese blitzkrieg on Phnom Penh was anything but a surprise for the Kremlin: such an all-out offensive would have been impossible without Moscow's diplomatic and military approval. Furthermore, the Vietnamese offensive is a clear indication that the Kremlin has entered into the active phase of its reaction to China's diplomatic assault, to Peking's "fishing" in Soviet waters (Hua Kuo-feng's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia), and to the recent improvement of relations among China, Japan and the United States.

The Soviet Union has gone to a lot of pains to prevent the creation of what it has called the "Peking-Tokyo-Washington axis." Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev personally asked President Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti not to "play the game with Chinese cards" and above all not to deliver weapons to Peking.

Moscow has constantly warned all Western governments that appeared susceptible to succumb to Chinese charm that "there are two sides to every coin." Two other factors, making Vietnam a member of Comecon last August, and the signing in November of a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship pact, leave no doubt about the Soviet strategy of using "Vietnamese cards" in the international poker game against the "Chinese cards."

And Moscow has just played its Vietnamese hand. The concept of a great Indochinese federation under Vietnamese control that would be close to the Soviet Union and hostile to China has suddenly become very plausible.

But this coin, too, has two sides. Despite the official show of enthusiasm in Moscow, it is less than certain that everyone in the Kremlin is overjoyed over the recent events.

The men in the Kremlin know that the victory in Phnom Penh is an ideological catastrophe. The Cambodian campaign is the first hot war between two Communist countries and Phnom Penh is the first Communist capital city to be occupied by soldiers of another Communist country.

### No Comparison

To set things straight, there can be no comparison between the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975 and the occupation of Budapest in 1956 or of Prague in 1968. In the two latter cases the official reasons for intervention were to prevent "imperialist agents" from forcing these two countries to leave the Socialist bloc. It would be difficult, even for the Kremlin's propagandists, to consider the ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot as an U.S. agent or to pretend that he was planning to restore capitalism in Cambodia.

The "fraternal" armed dialogue between Vietnam and Cambodia is nothing less than a vicious war between the two Communist superpowers, the Soviet Union and China.

The Communist world is beginning to disintegrate: War is now possible within that closed world among sister nations, ruled by fraternal parties, inspired by the same god and following the same scriptures. The international Communist movement has now entered into a new phase in which nationalism triumphs over ideology. Internationalism, the fundamental tenet of Communism, has ceased to exist.

### Guerrilla War

Now, if China does not have the military capacity to prevent a Soviet-Vietnamese takeover of Cambodia, it may well have the means of maintaining in that country an active and ruinous guerrilla war. Hanoi, which is as much despised in Cambodia as is the Khmer Rouge, is facing the risk of becoming involved in a guerrilla war. And it knows well, for having waged a long and successful one itself, how costly in men and material such a guerrilla war can be. And since Vietnam has still not recovered from 30 years of war, only the Soviet Union and the Eastern European Communist bloc can supply it with the material to wage such a war.

And nothing, but absolutely nothing, meets less approval — and that is a euphemism — in Eastern Europe than increased aid to Vietnam. The Soviet-bloc countries have already allotted \$2 billion to Vietnam for "reconstruction" to be paid by 1980. A new war and the occupation of Cambodia can only increase the cost of this "reconstruction."

The Soviet Union covered one-half of the costs of the Vietnamese operation. But the governments of the other Eastern European countries — all of which are going through hard times economically — know that they will not be able to persuade their own citizens of the need to invest part of their limited financial resources in distant Indochina.

### Fear of China

The fear of a "Chinese menace" is the only factor today that can bring unity to the Soviet empire. But the situation is quite the contrary in the other Eastern European countries, where the "Chinese menace" is relied upon to bring about a lessening of Soviet pressure.

An old joke is still being told in Poland and Czechoslovakia: "What we would like above all else is to be occupied three times by Chinese troops. Why three times? Well, because the first time we would have to cross the Soviet Union six times." This is an exact expression of the general feeling in Eastern Europe.

One of the principal motives behind the recent Romanian opposition within the Warsaw Pact was the rejection of a Soviet proposal to extend the pact's zone of interest to Asia.

This opposition has just grown to a new dimension. Romania, alone among the Warsaw Pact countries, has refused to approve the Phnom Penh adventure. Even more, Scintea, the Romanian Communist Party newspaper, clearly alludes to threats to Romanian independence — without, naturally, naming any possible or potential aggressor.

In an editorial, Scintea has severely condemned "the aid given to those elements which rose up against the government of their own country. Nothing can justify interference and intervention in the

affairs of another state in any form whatever."

The fact of the Soviet Union's involvement in Indochina and its attempts to take its European allies along with it in that adventure has already created many problems for the Kremlin. The risk exists that other members of the alliance may choose to follow the Romanian example.

And the West will certainly not long stay aloof of this toying with the world balance of power.

### A Race

The Kremlin would like to keep the West out of its conflict with Peking because it feels it can wipe out the "Chinese menace" before China becomes a great power — with Western assistance. On the other hand, China would very much like the West to become fully involved in this race against time with the Soviet Union.

It will not be easy for the West to remain even-handed in this military-diplomatic contest; and the game has just begun. Cambodia was only the first round.

## As Vance Sees the Coming Year

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The main problem of U.S. foreign policy in 1979, as Secretary of State Vance sees it, is to hold a fair balance in Washington's East-West relations, and particularly to hold the Western Alliance together and somehow maintain an even-handed Washington policy toward both China and the Soviet Union.

Vance contends that this will not be easy. He is eager to establish normal diplomatic and commercial relations with China, but he is concerned about the rising anti-Soviet mood in the Congress and in U.S. public opinion, and is trying to puzzle out how to compose these foreign, domestic and public relations problems in the coming year.

Vance is the quiet and cautious member of the Carter Cabinet skeptical of big splashy concepts of world affairs. He is a lawyer, who with one problem at a time, always trying to mediate and compromise between the contending forces at home and abroad — infinitely patient and courteous, with a shrewd sense of what he can and cannot do.

For example, right or wrong, Vance doesn't think Washington can do very much about the crisis in Iran. As he sees it, this is not essentially a political government-to-government problem, but a social and even religious problem Washington cannot resolve. It has troubling military strategic problems at the source of Iran's petroleum power, which affects the industrial and even the developing world, but Vance doesn't think the United States can determine the outcome, whether it recommends that the Shah of Iran stays in or leaves.

Likewise, Vance is sad and even pessimistic about the stalemate between Israel and Egypt, about the possibilities of a compromise in the Middle East. As he sees it, the long-term Sadat and Begin fuss over the details of Article IV or Article VI of the Camp David compromise, the more Vance thinks they will miss the chance of a compromise over the Sinai, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip.

Accordingly, Washington is turning away from the puzzles of Sadat and Begin, which have preoccupied this city for so long, and it is even turning away from the struggles in Iran, which seem beyond Washington's control. Officials here are now turning back to their relations with the NATO Alliance, Moscow, Peking and Tokyo.

At the Western summit meeting in Guadeloupe, Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France all supported Carter's "normalization" of U.S. relations with the Chinese government in Peking.

But at the same time, they told Carter that they were worried about the growing anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States, and asked him what would happen in the United States and Western Europe if this led to the rejection of a

U.S.-Soviet second strategic arms agreement and a revival of the arms race and the cold war.

It was for this reason that the leaders of Britain, West Germany and France, who had little to say to the press at Guadeloupe, nevertheless went on television to make clear that they wanted a SALT-2 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, and thought this was in the security interests of the Western European nations.

Vance is not only worried about getting a second strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union through the Senate of the United States, but also that the Congress can be persuaded to give the Soviet Union the same commercial and trade concessions it is likely to give to China.

This is likely to be one of the most critical issues in the new Congress, now about to convene in Washington. It is clear that the new regime in Peking is looking for modern technology from the United States. Already, Peking has made spectacular deals for steel mills of over \$1 billion with U.S. Steel, and for vast electronic and oil-drilling equipment, in competition with Japanese, West German, French and British companies.

One of the major disputes between the Western leaders in Guadeloupe was the British decision to sell modern military fighter planes to Peking. The West German chancellor was worried about the effect of all this on Western political relations with Moscow. Why provoke the Russian bear, he asked.

All this has had some effect on

Carter's foreign policy aides, particularly on Vance. He is privately worried about the tendency in this country to "poke the stick" at the Soviet bear. He goes even further, and says that he didn't become secretary of state in order to revive the vicious conflict of the old U.S.-Soviet "cold war," and would "resign tomorrow" if he thought this was the way things were going.

Looking forward to the new year, therefore, Vance is arguing for some balance to Washington's relations with both the Soviet Union and China. He wants to see the second strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union signed, and ratified by the Senate. And particularly, he wants to see President Brezhnev come to the United States, not only to sign that agreement but to discuss with Carter, before it is too late, why these two major nuclear powers cannot come to terms in keeping the peace elsewhere in the world.

Carter was trying in private messages to Leonid Brezhnev to raise this question. Why are Washington and Moscow at odds over Iran, Cambodia, the Middle East, and southern Africa? Can we not, he asked, at least talk about these things? Vance, the mediator in this city, has been promoting this theme. His view is that whatever the United States does in Cuba, or in Namibia, or even in China — important as these things are — cannot be more important than trying to compose the differences between the two major powers, in Washington and Moscow, who could blow up the world.

### Letters

#### Don't Signal Us

Regarding the article "Hello, Hello — Is Anyone Out There?" (HT, Dec. 4) in your journal No. 29,802: We are here. And it may reassure those of you who fear contamination through contact with us to know that you are in a sort of galactic quarantine. We wouldn't touch you with the proverbial 10-thousand-light-year laser beam.

For a long time, we have been closely studying thousands of planets, including the one you call "Earth." After man appeared there, we observed him carefully for a number of millennia and classified him as a sort of termite or parasitical growth on the planet. We have had no reason since to change our classification.

Granted, you have learned to compose music, draw paintings, build skyscrapers, travel through the air and under the water, etc. But all of these have been done solely for the benefit of man, and many of them are damaging to the planet and its other animals.

Man has done nothing deliberately to improve his planet except for his own gain or, only recently, in a vain attempt to undo some of his previous damage. So we cannot see how contact with you would result in any benefit to other planets.

## Scramble For Energy Facing U.S.

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — With the Iranian workers shutting down the pipelines, the Saudi Arabians pushing up the price, the world is again pointing its accusatory finger at U.S. oil consumption. Every foreign visitor notices the lights on even at midday.

Harris tweed jackets are rarely used and cars are used to visit neighbors and for teenagers to run themselves to school (95 percent of U.S. urban journeys are by car — compared to Japan's 22 percent and Switzerland's 42 percent). Can a country so mis-programmed ever read the writing on the wall? If the growth in energy consumption is not dramatically reined in, by the mid- or late 1980s, there is going to be such a scramble for energy that someone is going to be badly hurt. It might be war with Saudi Arabia, a trial of strength with the Soviet Union for influence over Iran, or stresses and strains between the United States and Europe that could diminish the strength of the Atlantic Alliance. All things are possible as the energy consuming nations of the world struggle to maintain, even augment, their share of an increasingly scarce resource.

But who reads the wall posters in the United States? The flow of oil through the Alaskan pipeline, we are told by the Morgan Guaranty Bank, has reached its maximum rate, yet demand is still on the rise. Increased U.S. oil imports this year will take 800,000 of the 1 million barrels a day extra production planned by OPEC.

President Carter, after a Herculean struggle, won his battle to decontrol natural gas prices in October but now must undertake a new campaign to lift price controls on gasoline. In the present mood, no one in Washington would wager much on his chances of persuading Congress to pass the legislation. The frustrated Europeans, Japanese and Canadians may well wonder what is so special about the U.S. Congress? Every other Western country has parliaments and vested interests. Yet in the last four years, their governments have managed to get a series of energy saving bills enacted. Some of them have been quite radical.

For example: A mandatory building code compelling double-glazing and smaller windows came into force on Feb. 1. Taxes on new motor vehicles have been increased. Grants of up to 40 percent of costs are available to industry to improve efficiency. The installation of oil-fueled space heating systems now require the permission of the ministry of housing.

The Netherlands: In 1977, the price of gas was upped almost to parity with oil. The government introduced a progressive tax on cars based on weight and a tax on gasoline to encourage a switch to diesel fuel.

Canada: Over the last couple of years, domestic oil prices have been increased by \$1 every six months, so that by July 1, they will be equal to the international price. Moreover, gas price increases are tied to oil price rises. The government has introduced a major \$1-billion program to insulate all buildings within seven years.

The significance of this kind of breakthrough is underlined by an important new study published today, "A Low Energy Strategy for the United Kingdom." It shows how it should be possible with a successful conservation program to have another 50 years of prosperous national growth with less energy than is used today. The book, written by Gerald Leach and published by the Washington-based International Institute for the Environment and Development, upsets the conventional view that a low energy future must be bleak and repressive. It challenges the technical optimists of the nuclear lobby, who claim they can bridge whatever energy gaps arise, and suggests they are the true pessimists. They are, Leach suggests, anticipating and endeavoring to solve problems that need not arise.

All that is necessary, Leach says, is to target his case with rigorous and detailed calculations, is modest but determined conservation (not unlike the measures now being introduced in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Canada). He points to how the British government has since 1972 reduced fuel consumption by 35 percent in its own buildings. New buildings properly designed, could lower energy use by 40 to 60 percent. Modern household gadgets like television and refrigerators could be redesigned by using present engineering and insulation knowledge to consume half the energy they do today. What all this tells us is that with a little bit of sense, a mid-1980s disaster can be avoided. But it depends on the United States. Will this giant country be reasonable or unreasonable about its slice of the energy cake?



## 'Chilling Effect' on Doctors Is Cited

## Pennsylvania Abortion Method Is Voided

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)

A divided Supreme Court yesterday declared unconstitutional a Pennsylvania law that required a doctor performing an abortion to choose the method most likely to save the life of a fetus that might be old enough to survive outside the womb.

The court also ruled, unanimously, that the First Amendment's free-speech guarantees protect a government employee expressing to his superiors complaints and opinions about working conditions.

In the abortion ruling, the six-member majority called the law "little more than a trap for those who act in good faith" and said it could have a "profound chilling effect" on the willingness of physicians to perform abortions near the point of viability in the manner indicated by their best medical judgment.

## Criminally Liable

Under Pennsylvania law, a physician who did not try to save a potentially viable fetus could be subject to criminal charges. As the majority interpreted the law, these charges could have included murder, although the dissent vigorously disputed this interpretation.

The decision, *Colautti vs. Franklin*, was written by Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote the landmark 1973 decision holding that a constitutional right of privacy prohibited a state from interfering with a woman's decision to terminate an early pregnancy. That decision said that once the fetus was viable — able to survive outside the womb — the state could regulate or even prohibit abortion.

But Justice Blackmun said yesterday that Pennsylvania had taken that invitation too far.

Similar laws are under legal challenge around the country. But they are not identical to the Pennsylvania law, so the immediate impact of yesterday's decision beyond Pennsylvania is not clear.

## 2 Basic Faults

Justice Blackmun found two basic faults with the Pennsylvania law: that the "may be viable" language was unconstitutionally vague, and that the law tried to second-guess the doctor in making what is essentially a medical decision.

He was joined in the majority by Justices William Brennan Jr., Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall, Lewis Powell and John Paul Stevens.

A dissent by Justice Byron White complained that the majority "now withdraws from the states a sub-

stantial measure of the power to protect fetal life that was reserved to them" in the 1973 decision. Justice White was joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice William Rehnquist.

In a telling bit of semantics, the majority opinion consistently referred to a doctor who performs abortions as a "physician," while the dissent referred with equal con-

sistency to such doctors as "abortionists."

Pennsylvania passed its abortion law the year after the 1973 decision. Dr. John Franklin, medical director of a Planned Parenthood chapter in the state, brought the lawsuit.

The plaintiffs had argued that the law would require a doctor to violate accepted tenets of good

medical practice, for example by forcing him to abort a potentially viable fetus by Caesarean section instead of the saline-injection method. The saline method is safer for the mother because it avoids major surgery but it almost always kills the fetus.

## 1st Amendment Ruling

The First Amendment decision on a private complaint in a superior court by a government employee reverses a U.S. appeals court, which had held in a suit brought by a dismissed school teacher that the First Amendment's protections did not extend to private communications.

The decision, *Givhan vs. Western Line Consolidated School District*, written by Justice Rehnquist, will be of considerable interest to government workers, but it does not apply to employees of private companies. The First Amendment, made binding on the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, prohibits the government, but not private parties, from abridging free speech.

The case was brought by Bessie Givhan, an English teacher in a Mississippi school district who claimed that the principal of her school had not renewed her contract because she had complained to him about school policies she said were racially discriminatory.

In a separate decision, the court ruled 8 to 1 that a state law allowing women to claim an automatic exemption from jury duty had deprived a murder defendant of his constitutional right to be tried by a jury composed of a cross section of the community. Justice Rehnquist was the lone dissenter.

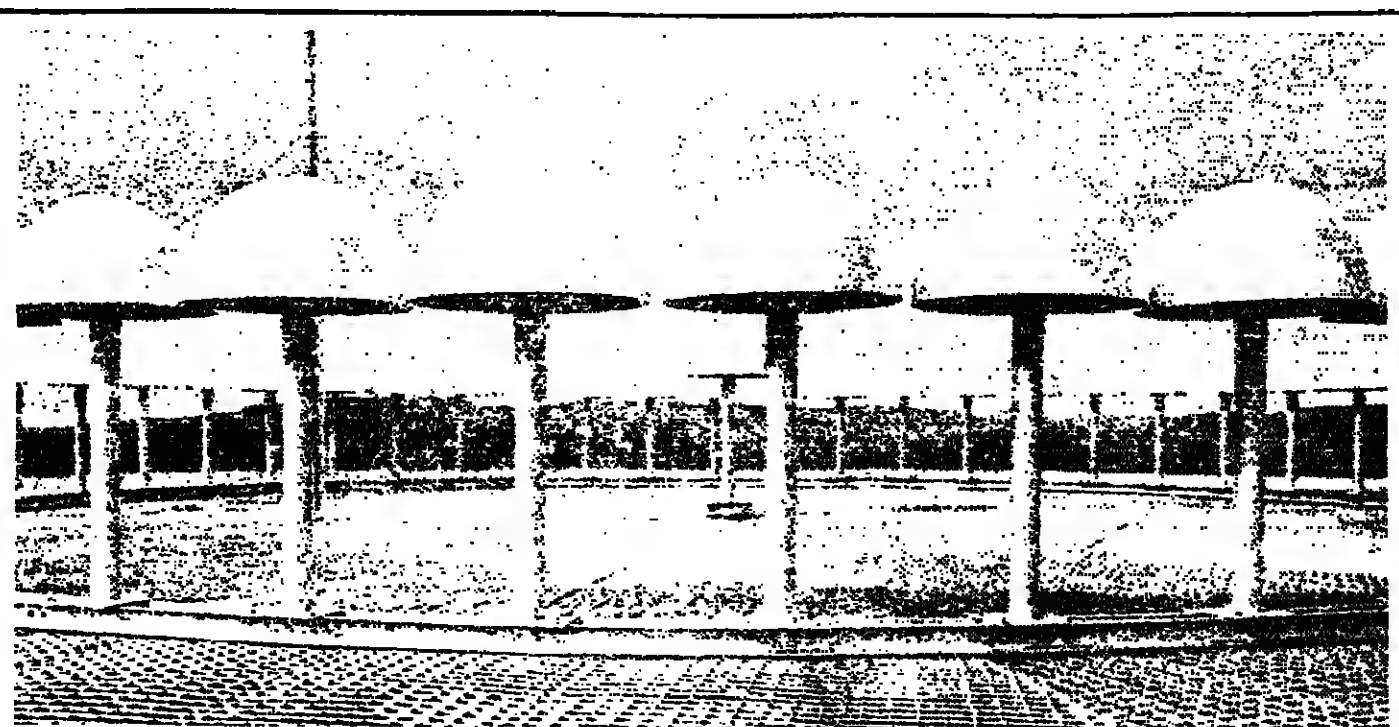
The court's decision, in *Duren vs. Missouri*, is of limited application because only Missouri and Tennessee have laws giving women an automatic exemption from jury service if they request one.

## Lefebvre Holds Vatican Talks

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 10 (UPI)

Dissident Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, 73, conferred here today with the head of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Vatican's watchdog body over faith and morals.

The meeting came after reports that the French prelate — who was suspended from all priestly functions in 1976 — had agreed to submit to papal authority and accept reforms instituted by the Second Vatican Council in 1965. He has been arguing for five years against the council's reforms, including the modern-language mass.



MUSHROOM CROWD — These antennas top the navigational radar installation at Konnerud, Sweden. Inaugurated last October, the unmanned facility is the most advanced in civilian Scandinavian use. It is operated by Oslo Airport.

## The Economic Factors Are Secondary

## Spaniards See EEC Entry in Political, Social Terms

By Louis B. Fleming

MADRID — A Spanish economist recently offered to prepare an analysis of the impact on the Spanish economy of Spain's entry into the European Economic Community.

He had no takers. "Obviously they don't want to know," another economist said. The more accurate answer may be that they do not care.

Most Spanish officials regard the social and political aspects of Common Market entry as of paramount importance. The economic questions are secondary.

There may be some wishful thinking, but most Spaniards seem convinced that democracy is contagious and that close association with the other democracies of Europe will be a kind of safeguard against Spain reverting to the fascism that ended with the death three years ago of Franco. In some circles here, however, the view is sober and reserved.

"I'm not obsessed with getting into the market," a lawyer with important business connections said recently. "I have a feeling they are more or less playing with us. Personally, I'm not so impressed. . . . The market, however, is not turning back now."

No date has been fixed for the admittance to the Common Market of Spain and two other new members, Greece and Portugal. The best

guess now is that Greece will join in 1981, Portugal and Spain in 1983.

Each new member will be granted a 7- to 10-year transition period during which some tariff protections can be maintained.

While there is a broad consensus in Spain that membership in the Common Market makes economic sense in the long run, there is also agreement that Common Market entry will be disruptive economically in the short term.

So far there has been no serious economic planning. Years of laissez-faire economics under Franco created a highly protected economy with power concentrated in a few hands.

The country's business leaders "have the mentality of old people," a lawyer said. "No one ever retires. . . . These people have been isolated for so many years that they have become accustomed to all sorts of protection."

The situation is complicated by the fact that Spain's problems will only be complicated by the Common Market's problems. Spain has overcapacity where the Common Market has overcapacity, as in steel production. And Spain has its own agricultural problems to complicate the already confused situation of the Common Market's agricultural policy.

In the industrial sector particularly, general reorganization will be

required, shifting out of overcapacity in shipbuilding, steel, automobiles and fertilizers, for example, and into more modern and more competitive versions of these areas or into new fields such as space, aerodynamics, electronics, even the industrial-military complex.

"I have done a study of the transition of Spain's steel industry," an economist said. "and, in my analysis, it can be adapted so that, with a 10-year transition period, when final entry comes, it will not be overly traumatic."

His optimism was based on the supposition that a vast reorganization will be accepted, however. Successful reorganization also presupposes an improvement in public- and private-sector management, and a more serious commitment to research and development.

The agricultural sector also requires significant reorganization, including extension of areas under irrigation.

There are differences of opinion as to how well the business leaders will accept a reorganization of the economy.

"The maturity of the Spanish people in the last four years has been impressive," an economist said. "I feel confident, but I know we have a long way to go."

A business executive noted reports that Ford Motor Co. plans a major extension of its facilities at Valencia and saw this as an encour-

aging sign of confidence in Spain. Other economists have been encouraged by steps under way to adjust to the market, including the reduction of shipbuilding capacity.

None of the reforms will be easy, and none may be possible unless the relative stability, both in political and labor terms, continues. At the moment, with a record 1 million Spaniards unemployed, there is a threat to that stability.

So far, however, the high unemployment has encouraged discipline and a reduction in absenteeism and strikes. And there is widespread confidence that the stability will continue.

A private study in Barcelona indicates that Spain's strength in the Common Market, at least initially, will be in the production of consumer goods, including shoes, furniture, food, textiles and automobiles.

Consumer-goods manufacturers in the nine present Common Market nations are eyeing the Spanish market with enthusiasm. The 36 million consumers here have a long way to go to catch up with the average standard of living in the community.

But Spanish economic well-being depends in large measure on how well the Spanish enterprises compete. For Spain wants to be more than just a new selling ground for West German television sets and French automobiles.

© Los Angeles Times



...to Le Mans

of these units depends on the type of driving you do. If you are a city driver, you will need a car with a small engine. If you are a highway driver, you will need a car with a larger engine. If you are a performance driver, you will need a car with a high-performance engine.





## Tutomania

## Meanwhile, Back in Cairo. . .

CAIRO (NYT) — While the golden death mask of Tutankhamen and other precious objects from the tomb of the boy king draw millions of visitors to U.S. museums, the bulk of the Tutankhamen collection reposes in cluttered hallways of the cavernous Egyptian Museum.

As pigeons flutter through broken skylights, foreign tourists and Egyptian schoolchildren press against the glass cases and listen to guides tell the story of the teen-age pharaoh who reigned more than 3,000 years ago.

Despite the sometimes inad-

quate lighting and the frequent absence of labels, many tourists are enthusiastic about the museum's riches.

Charles la Fleur, 25, who saw the Tutankhamen exhibition in New Orleans, said, "I guess the building in New Orleans was more luxurious, but this makes it seem more like Egypt."

Foreign museum officials and Egyptologists are frequently more critical of the half-century-old museum. One compared it to "a condemned junior high school in downtown Pittsburgh."

Museum officials acknowledge the problems, but they are quick to point out that funds from the touring Tutankhamen show do not go directly to the museum. Key portions of the collection have been on foreign tours for 6 of the last 18 years and will not return here until 1981, after the current tour of the United States, Canada, West Germany and the Netherlands.

Revenue from the traveling show, like money from Egypt's cotton and oil exports, goes into the general budget, to be doled out by Cabinet ministers.

Hassan el-Ashery, director of the Egyptian Museum, said Tutankhamen's earnings had helped to finance sound-and-light shows at the Great Pyramids in Giza and at temples in Upper Egypt, as well as restoration of ancient monuments. Asked how much had gone to the museum, he said, "Nothing."

However, Ashery added that the city of San Francisco, where the Tutankhamen exhibition will go after New York, has pledged \$100,000 directly to the museum for renovation projects, in addition to the Tutankhamen proceeds that will go into Egypt's general budget.

Mohammed Salah, a deputy di-

rector of the museum, said current plans called for a new lighting system, photographic laboratories and an information center to answer mail from scholars and schoolchildren.

During a special evening tour recently for six U.S. senators, museum officials resorted to flashlights. One senator was overheard mumbling, "This place really needs our help."

## Natural Lighting

In several areas, the natural lighting is good, even though windows are caked with dust from nearby construction sites and bus stations. The museum closes at 4 p.m. because of the heavy reliance on natural light.

One gallery is being repainted, but laborers have dripped paint and left brushmarks on 2,500-year-old hieroglyphs chiseled on limestone blocks.

Just inside the main entrance is an area labeled "Recent Acquisitions — 1965-75," but it is still off limits to the public. "It's still waiting," a government official said privately. "For someone to come and dedicate it."

Although Tutankhamen's death mask, probably the most famous item in the collection, is away on tour, many impressive pieces remain: the pharaoh's 250-pound gold-covered coffin, four huge wooden shrines covered in gold leaf, a black-and-gold wooden cart of the jackal-god Anubis, gold-encrusted walking sticks and jewelry and alabaster vases for unguents and perfumes.

The museum has dozens of policemen on patrol, but officials say there are no burglar alarms. "We say," Salah remarked, "that God protects our museum."

## Humor

## Polish Cabaret in Cracow: 'We Are Building Walls, Paper Walls'

By David A. Andelman

CRACOW, Poland (NYT) — "The dollar is going down, down, down everywhere," the master of ceremonies shouted in the packed cabaret. He paused for effect, then added, "because in Poland its value is going up."

"Oh, oh, oh, what a story," the four-voice chorus burst out as the piano pounded out the melody, and the master of ceremonies squinted again at the newspaper he held. "Yes," he said, holding up one finger for emphasis, "we will succeed in getting rid of, uh, prosperity." He choked on the last word as his audience burst into laughter and applause.

For the first time in six months the cabaret, Michalka's Den in downtown Cracow, was open. "The Devil's Due" was the title of its show, a broad takeoff on the Faust story of the man who sold his soul to the devil. And it took little sophistication to realize the man here was Po-

land and the devil was the bureaucracy that seems to be strangling the country.

Cabarets, particularly those with a message, have long been one of the great joys in this somewhat joyless country. There people relax, escape, exchange risqué jokes and see just how far they can go before the Communist Party clamps down. The result is that most cabarets have a rather short life span.

"If there's one thing the Communist Party doesn't have," said one member of the audience with a smile, "it's a sense of humor, especially about itself and its failings."

Cracow has a long history of political cabarets. In the grim days of Nazi occupation during World War II, Karol Wojtyla, the man who was later to become archbishop of Cracow, then Pope John Paul II, won fame here for organizing and acting in the underground Rha-

sody Theater, the theme of which was anti-Nazi. Even earlier, the precursor of Michalka's Den, the Green Balloon, opened in 1901.

The jokes are topical, local and very carefully honed, each word chosen for its maximum effect on the censor.

At the first public performance, the audience loved every moment. It started late — at nearly 11 p.m. — because the cast of five had appeared in the above-ground Cracow Dramatic Theater earlier in the evening. But the audience never wavered. The place was packed, with 10 extra tables crammed onto the floor. Only those very much in the know would have heard about it by word of mouth well enough in advance to have bought a ticket.

Other forms of entertainment more easily controlled and regulated largely have replaced the once-omnipresent cabaret — films, television or jazz clubs. The first performance of "The Devil's Due" was private, because it was given for the city's censors. At the following performance before a live audience, the censors also were in attendance.

"They're watching to see what everyone laughs at hardest," said one young university professor. "Then they order that cut, just in case they didn't understand it." Using that criterion, there were a couple of skits that seemed likely candidates for the scissors.

"I remember trains that ran on time, or even got there," the female lead began. "Machines that worked, sausages with real meat in them, clean streets. TV that told the truth. Or even, being able to, uh, do our own thing. And if I remember these, well, perhaps I should wait till my children are 40, and they'll be singing how beautiful things were in our time."

Then, to a marching tune, there was "Walls, Long Live the Walls."

"We are building walls, paper walls. We have walls that have bumps and walls where you can see through to a neighbor's walls." The song was an allusion both to the shoddy quality of Poland's new housing construction and, metaphorically, to the walls the government has built between itself and the people.

There was also the newspaper skit, with its reference to the black market — the worthless zloty and the value of the dollar, which has become virtually a second currency.

One cabaret in Warsaw recently coined a joke that is now widespread here: "What do America and Poland have in common? You can't buy anything with the zloty in either place."

## Fashion

## French Couture Industry Reacts to Italian Challenge

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 10 (IHT) — Is Paris slipping? Look on top of the world, the French are getting wise to the fact that fashion, these days, is everywhere and competition is fierce.

The most threatening market is close to home — Italy, where workmanship as well as raw materials are, on the whole, better and cheaper than what France has produced

lately. The decline of Lyons, famous for its silks, has not helped. As a result, most French designers are faithful customers of Italy.

They go to Como for silks, Biella for wools. Large numbers of sweaters, leather garments and accessories sold under French labels often are made in Italy. As for ready-to-wear, although 75 percent of the couture labels are still made in France, it is not rare to find Italian conglomerates hacking French

couturiers (as in the case of Ungaro, whose production is done in Italy).

For a long time, the Italians had the resources, but not many ideas. They made up for it by bringing in French designers to breathe life into their collections. Not anymore.

With Giorgio Armani, Gianni Versace and Gianfranco Ferré leading the pack, the Milan ready-to-wear collections are getting stronger all the time. The Italian

merchandising genius has spread those collections far and wide, and names like Gucci, Missoni and now Fendi have become household words. In New York, with almost half of Fifth Avenue sprinkled with Roman names, the love story, Italian style, is in full bloom.

## Prestige Operation

Paris, however, still has the attraction of its couture, now a strictly prestige operation that nevertheless carries enough side business to add up in hard currency and worldwide publicity. Paris also has the strongest concentration of creative designers in the world, not to mention the aura of centuries of fashion leadership. But the time has clearly come for the French to start worrying and to take measures.

In a sense, they have already felt the need to regroup, and the couture Chambre Syndicale now has a second division that groups both the couture designers and what are considered the most creative ready-to-wear designers. The competition problem has been very much at the center of their latest discussions.

Jacques Mouchier, the group's executive vice president (the president is Pierre Berge of Yves Saint-Laurent) said yesterday.

"There's no question," Mouchier said, "that we've got to get moving. I don't think the danger is for right now, but within the next five years."

Although many French ready-to-wear entrepreneurs admit privately that 1978 was a bad year, Mouchier is more moderate. "Yes, I know 1978 wasn't a great year," he said, "but we still increased our business turnover by 14 percent. Given the 9-percent increase in production costs, it means we went up by 5 percent. All right, it's not great, but compared to other industries, it's not that bad."

"However, I have to admit that our Italian friends have been quite active," he added. "They try hard to lower their prices. But then, one must say, they can link with their taxes. Here, it's out of the question. That's one reason our prices are higher."

Add to that the fact that the Italian government allots considerable funds toward the fashion industry. So does the French government, but it's peanuts compared to the Italian budget. "The French government, he said, "allots 5 million francs towards couture — 2 million of which goes toward paying for couture collections' fabrics, on the condition that they be French. The other 3 million is largely spent on promotion travels showing French collections throughout the world."

That's why the French are getting into the act. Their first move, Mouchier said, will be to show all the ready-to-wear collections in the same locale instead of all over Paris.

The site chosen is the Forum in the new Les Halles complex, which will include a deluxe commercial center. Besides giving fashion pros a break, it will also be a boost for Les Halles. Since the food markets moved to Rungis, the Les Halles area has experienced a serious changes, like Covent Garden in London, and now has small shops and attractive bistros and is a meeting place for artists.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critic rates new offerings.

## Theater

"Choices," a one-woman show by Lily Lodge of poetry and prose by and about women finds its diverse sources in T. S. Eliot, Virginia Woolf and Mark Twain. "Much of the material is fresh, some of it is tired," Mel Gussow says, and it makes for "a somewhat haphazard, unfocused evening."

"The Diary of Anne Frank," in revival, witnesses a young woman's simultaneous awakening to life and to death while unsuccessfully avoiding the horrors of Nazi genocide in an Amsterdam attic. Robert Wallach as Anne Frank turns her character "into a spoiled child."

CALENDAR GIRL — This photo of Betty Carter is from a calendar called "A Song I Can See: Great Women in Jazz," taken from a series of pictures recently exhibited at the Space Gallery in New York. Another portrait in the series, Alberta Hunter, was run in the IHT Dec. 7 with an erroneous credit. All of the 8x10 color pictures were made by Barbara Bordnick.

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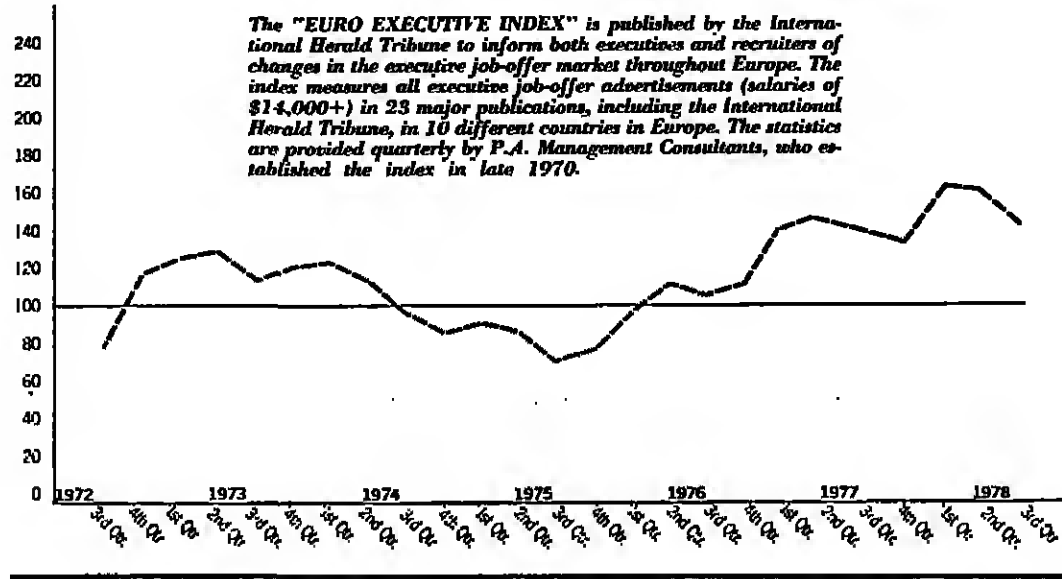
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20/11/1979



## Schmidt Sees End to EMS Delay

NASSAU, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt predicted yesterday that the European Monetary System would be settled within two weeks.

He told a news conference that he had raised the subject with French president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Guadeloupe over the weekend "and although the problem is difficult it is not insoluble."

## AMC, Renault Sign Pact On Reciprocal Auto Sales

SOUTHFIELD, Mich., Jan. 10 (Reuters) — American Motors said it and Renault have reached an agreement that includes joint automotive sales activities in the United States, Canada and parts of Europe and South America and plans to study building Renault cars in the United States.

AMC said under the terms of the agreement many American Motors dealers within the next few months will begin selling and servicing Renault's Americanized R-5, Le Car, in addition to their current line of AMC cars. By the end of the year Renault dealers in France will begin selling and servicing American Motors' Jeep four-wheel drive vehicles, it said.

Other highlights of the agreement include that in 1979 Renault will sell and service Jeeps in Colombia and in other international markets still to be selected as suppliers of Jeep permits and that in 1980 franchised AMC- Renault dealers in the United States and Canada will sell and service the new front-wheel drive Renault 18 sedan and station wagon that will be manufactured in France by Renault and imported to North America by American Motors.

AMC and Renault said they will each finance their own operations. The disclosure came as the companies said the pact does not include all terms discussed last March. There is no direct cash infusion involved and "each side will finance its own operations," AMC chairman Gerald Meyer said.

He also declined comment on a possible dividend restoration for AMC but said the automaker "is on the threshold of a very profitable future." He said he was deferring dividend comment until the

AMC annual meeting scheduled for Feb. 7 in Detroit.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Renault said it recorded gross sales of \$5 billion francs (\$12.8 billion) in 1978, a rise of 10 percent over 1977. Industry sources said the company's net profit was likely to be higher than the 12.1 million francs reported in 1977, but the company declined to comment on the 1978 outcome.

The company said order levels remained at a high level in the second half of the year but gave no further details. Car and light vehicle production in 1978 worldwide totalled 17.2 million compared with a record 17.4 million in 1977, Renault added.

## Swiss M-1 Rises 17% in 1978; Target Dropped

BERN, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ) — Switzerland's basic money supply (M-1) grew at an average rate of 17 percent in 1978, far exceeding the government's target of 5 percent, and there will not be any official money supply growth target for 1979, the Swiss National Bank announced.

The directorate of the central bank, in agreement with the government, has decided not to fix an official target and to continue to make the Swiss franc's exchange rate the priority in the near future, the bank said.

The central bank said it was "aware of the risks of this policy, but as long as there is no indication of economic recovery, the threat of inflation, as a result of the increased money supply does not seem acute." The inflation threat, certainly, is to be judged as smaller than the threat of more unemployment because of distorted exchange rates, the bank added.

Meanwhile, the government reported Swiss consumer prices rose a modest 0.2 percent in December 1978 from a month earlier and were up 0.7 percent from a year ago. At the end of December, the consumer price index (Sept. 1977 equals 100) stood at 101, up from 100.8 in November, and up from 100.3 a year earlier.

The Swiss government also plans to tighten curbs on real estate sales to foreigners which involves about 1 billion francs of property last year despite the franc's sharp appreciation against all other Western currencies.

## Japan to Probe Sales Activities By Plane Firms

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Japanese prosecutors announced a "full-scale criminal investigation" into sales activities here by two U.S. aircraft makers — the Grumman Corp. and the McDonnell Douglas Corp. — against a background of Japanese press reports alleging misdeeds by the companies.

Seichi Otori, deputy head of the prosecutor's office, said the agency had asked the Japanese Justice Ministry to obtain confidential data on the companies' activities in Japan from the Securities and Exchange Commission — whose reports helped start the uproar here — through the Justice Department in Washington. Justice Minister Yoshimi Furui said he expected to get the data by mid-February.

So far no evidence has come to light of wrongdoing by Grumman or McDonnell Douglas in Japan. SEC reports and investigations have focused on the worldwide activities of these companies, not just on activities in Japan.

Peter Oram, president of Grumman International, a Grumman sales subsidiary, denied in Tokyo that the group had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

The action followed published reports that the Bank Rothschild, of Zurich, had been asked to resign from the syndicate (HT, Nov. 28).

## U.S. Banks Quit On Algeria Loan In Bias Charge

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ) — Two banking units of U.S. companies pulled out of a loan syndicate after reports that a Rothschild Bank was barred from participation on religious grounds.

Dow Bank, of Zurich, a Dow Chemical Co. subsidiary, and Citicorp International Finance, of Geneva, a unit of Citicorp, quit a syndicate of banks organizing a loan of 50 million Swiss francs (\$30.3 million) for Algeria. The parent companies said.

The action followed published reports that the Bank Rothschild, of Zurich, had been asked to resign from the syndicate (HT, Nov. 28).

## Disposable Income Up 8.5% in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters) — Real personal disposable income in Britain, after allowing for the effect of consumer prices and taxes, rose by about 0.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of last year and was up 8.5 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office reported today.

Meanwhile, virtually half the new cars sold in Britain last year were foreign-made, according to figures released today. Imports took 49.3 percent of the total market of 1,591,941 cars.

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## Domestic Routes Object of Merger Bid For Pan Am, National Is Key to Profits

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ) — Pan American World Airways needs the domestic routes that a merger with National Airlines would bring, and is seeking this merger diligently. But Pan Am is also racked with a host of long-term problems that seem to defy solution and are interfering with its bid for National, analysts say.

Pan Am, long accused of arrogance because of its price in its extensive foreign routes, is also fighting internal disorganization, a lack of financial controls and overstaffing.

It is also faced with increasing competition in the foreign networks where it has long held sway, both from U.S. lines and frequently subsidized foreign carriers.

They say "it is unacceptable to allow countries with strong currencies to impose regulations which lead farmers in other member countries to go bankrupt."

Washington, Jan. 10 (Reuters) — Bank of America said today the diversity of Europe will make it difficult for the EMS to avoid frequent adjustments in comparative values of currencies, which could lead to breakdown of the system.

The bank, in a report on the world economic outlook, said that due to the political, social and economic diversity of the Continent, "it is unlikely that the EMS will be able to impose monetary stability on member countries in situations where strong destabilization forces are at work domestically."

The bank said the expected frequent adjustments in parities would weaken the concept of a zone of monetary stability and could lead to an eventual breakdown of the system.

## A Metallgesellschaft Unit Wins China Plant Contract

By John Geddes

BONN, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Lurgi Gesellschaft, a West German firm specializing in plant construction, said today it had signed a contract worth about 1 billion Deutsche marks to construct three chemical plants in China. The company said about \$50 million dollars of the contract's value would be paid to U.S. companies as licensing fees for processes used in the plants.

The beneficiaries are Union Oil, Standard Oil of Indiana and Universal Oil Products Co. Dietrich Natus, a Lurgi board member, said the company has received a total of \$750 million dollars in chemical plant orders from China in the last month. In late December, Lurgi signed a \$250-million contract with China for one ammonia and one methanol plant. In addition, Lurgi and its parent company, Metallgesellschaft, announced a contract last November worth "several billion German marks" to supply 22 plants for China's non-ferrous metals industry.

The three plants announced today are expected to be in operation by late 1982 or early 1983. Two of the plants will produce the petrochemical paraxylene, which will be used in the third plant to produce terephthalic acid. The acid is an important raw material for polyester fibers.

One of the paraxylene plants will have an annual output of 150,000 tons a year and be located near Shanghai. The others, which will be put of about 450,000 tons, will be near Nanking. Both will use production processes licensed from Union Oil and Universal Oil Products.

## Copper Prices Lifted; Nickel Demand Rises

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ) — Producers continued to raise U.S. prices for copper, pushing it as high as 73 cents a pound, a four-year record. Inspiration Consolidated, an Anglo-American Corp. affiliate, was the first to move, raising its price one cent, to 74 cents a pound.

Meanwhile, analysts also said the demand for nickel was up significantly in the last half of 1978. Although production has been drastically reduced, production capacity is expected to increase this year and next as new projects begin before the recession comes on stream.

## S. Korea Deficit Widens

SEOUL, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ) — South Korea showed a 1978 current-account deficit of \$1 billion compared with a \$12-million surplus in 1977, the Central Bank of Korea reported today. The trade deficit widened to \$1.9 billion from \$477 million the previous year.

\$41-a-share bid for National by offering \$50 for a total of \$425 million. Texas International Airlines also is seeking control of National.

If it does not get National, Pan Am could be in deep trouble. Without a domestic system, says William Seawell, Pan Am chairman and chief executive, Pan Am will have "a uniquely limited system that has become anachronistic."

While such statements might be written off as rhetoric, dozens of industry executives and analysts interviewed recently agreed that without National, Pan Am's future could be bleak.

When Mr. Seawell took office in 1972, the airline was half way through a string of eight consecutive years of losses after an even longer run of strong profits. In all, Pan Am lost \$364 million between 1969 and 1976, and at one point it even considered bankruptcy.

Some respects, Pan Am's business has suffered dearly. The airline, which in the 1950s carried 20 percent of international traffic, today carries only about 7.5 percent, and it is no longer the leading carrier across the Atlantic (Trans World Airlines).

While cutting service across

the Atlantic, Pan Am has boosted service across the Pacific, where there is less competition, fares are higher and flights are more profitable. So far, its strategies seem to be working. In 1977, the airline earned \$45 million and in the first nine months of last year, \$123 million.

## New Strategies

While the CAB is trying to figure out who, if anybody, should buy National, Pan Am is designing new strategies to survive whether or not it acquires the airline. With more U.S. cities becoming gateways to foreign destinations, overseas traffic is apt to fragment into smaller groups.

So Pan Am has quit buying 747 jumbos and instead recently ordered smaller Lockheed L-1011s. Pan Am is also trying to treat the public better. To woo travel agents, the airline in 1975 shattered a ceiling imposed by an international trade group and began paying agents higher commissions on ticket sales. Pan Am recently promised that if it gets National, it will pay higher commissions domestically, too. That move instantly created a lobby of agents in favor of a Pan Am-National merger, one analyst notes.

## U.S. Shifts Energy Policy to Natural Gas

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT) — In a speech stronger in tone and more detailed than anything yet issued by the Carter administration on the subject, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that the United States now had an extraordinary surplus of natural gas.

For the next six or seven years at least, he said, the government will shift its energy policy to emphasize increased consumption of gas — instead of coal — as a way to reduce oil imports.

Addressing a meeting of Wall Street oil analysts, Mr. Schlesinger also suggested that the government might be shaping a sort of hemispheric energy policy that would give preference to supplies from neighboring countries over those from nations overseas.

Specifically, the secretary said he favored "short-haul" imports of liquefied natural gas over "long-haul, high-cost, possibly insecure LNG." He defined short-haul imports as those from, for example, Trinidad and elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Mr. Schlesinger gave even higher preference to gas from Mexico and Canada, but added that the volume imported by this nation would be "ultimately determined by price."

His reference to price, observers

said, underlined the idea of a hemispheric policy in which liquefied natural gas from Trinidad and Tobago, for example, would cost U.S. consumers no less than supplies from Algeria or Indonesia.

Presently, however, many industrial energy users say they are reluctant to switch to gas after having spent — at the government's behest — large sums switching from oil to coal. They view talk of a gas surplus with some suspicion, fearing they cannot count on Washington to permit increased industrial gas usage large enough to make a reversal worthwhile.

Mr. Schlesinger sought to overcome this skepticism. "Although the administration remains committed to the use of coal instead of oil or gas in new boiler facilities over the longer run," he said, "over the course of at least the next several years, existing industrial and utility facilities will be provided every encouragement to burn gas instead of oil."

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### McGraw-Hill Negative on Bid

American Express says it will proceed with its proposed tender for McGraw-Hill, despite the initial negative reaction of McGraw-Hill management (HT, Jan. 10). "We shall continue to keep our proposal active," an American Express statement said. The company said it is optimistic about the outcome and is convinced the proposal "provides an excellent opportunity" for stockholders of both companies. McGraw-Hill, in reaction to the offer, said its management is negative and urged stockholders to take no action until McGraw considers all its ramifications.

### Carter Hawley Changes Market Aim

Carter Hawley Hale Stores is embarking on the largest capital expenditure program in its history and is changing its marketing emphasis from its department stores to its specialty stores. The \$600-million capital outlay to open specialty stores over the next five years is up 61 percent from the previous five years. The strategy shift follows what will be another record year of sales and earnings, the company says. While no earnings projections were given, a spokesman said he would not dispute securities analysts' estimates of between \$2.35 and \$2.40 a share fully diluted for the fiscal year ending Jan. 28, up from \$2.06 a last year.

### IBM Unveils Retailers' Terminal

International Business Machines, moving to strengthen its position in a market led by NCR Corp., has introduced two lines of point-of-sale equipment for small retailers. On the simplest level, point-of-sale terminals function as cash registers. But because they have programming capabilities, they can also be used for more sophisticated purposes, such as keeping track of inventories. Analysts said IBM's pricing structure on the terminals would seem to be a better buy than IBM's previous offerings to retailers. "I think this is going to bring some pressure to bear on NCR," one analyst said.

### Kodak Drops Sound-Movie Cameras

Eastman Kodak is getting out of the sound-movie camera business, slightly more than five years after it introduced its Ektasound Super-8 movie camera. The company, however, will continue to manufacture sound movie projectors and film. Home movies "aren't the dynamic area of photography," it said, and sound movies account for a small percentage of the market. Industry sources estimate that about 600,000 movie cameras were sold industrywide last year, with sound cameras accounting for less than 25 percent of the total. Kodak declined to disclose its sales, but the spokesman said the decision to stop making the sound movie cameras would have a "negligible, if any," effect on earnings.

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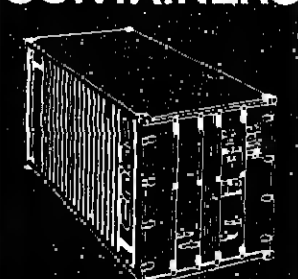
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24/1	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/2	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/3	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
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24/10	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/11	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/12	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
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24/18	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
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24/35	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/36	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/37	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14
24/38	152	Payco	25.8	8	5	27%	17%	27%	14	7%	4%	4%	14

(Continued on Page 10)

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[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

40%	5	20%	2	2	KateGre	3%	3%
91%	94%	DeweyEl	22 1/2	32 1/2	Kaysam	3%	4 1/2
23%	24 1/2	OlaCrys	20	29 1/2	KearnyT	17 1/2	17 1/2
22 1/2	23 1/2	DianCry					

[illegible]

23½	23½	DorchGs	11½	11¾	Kimball	16½	17	Roselon
11-16	3-15-16	DayIOB	18½	19¼	KingInt	9	10	Rouse
11¾	12¼	DunkInO	15¾	16¼	KnappeV	12½	14½	RusSlav

[illegible]

**Figure 1**

**Main balance-sheet items**  
at 30 September 1978 (BF billion)

	30.9.1977 (1)	30.9.1978	Change
Balance-sheet total	433.1	526.1	+ 21.5%
Deposits of customers (including medium-term notes)	237.0	273.9	+ 15.6%
Deposits of bankers (including subsidiaries and call money)	152.2	200.7	+ 31.9%
Shareholders' equity	12.5	12.5 (2)	+ 0.0%
Loans to private sector	184.9	214.5	+ 16.0%
Loans to Belgian public sector	128.1	140.5	+ 9.7%

12) After distribution of the net profit of the financial year and including the subordinated private loan of BF 1.5 billion (15 years).

the financial period, of exceptionally six months, which on 30 September 1978, may be resumed as follows:

member 1978 22.3% higher than a year earlier: credit rôle in serving the national economy. Total loans to public sectors up BF 42 billion in a year;

of most activities, particularly in international banking issues, short-term financing of foreign trade and medium-term capital growth; extended presence abroad; links directly with the international banking circuit in

After deduction of fiscal charges and amounts for provisions, the financial period of six months closed with a net profit of BF 431.1 million, an increase of 22.8% compared with the net profit for the previous financial period of twelve months' activity.

The Board of Directors will announce to the

adaptation of banking services to the specific needs of various categories of customers and simplification of internal control and handling procedures;

step forward in the improvement and consolidation of the company's financial position.

Since in the calendar year 1979 - because of the effects of the economic crisis - the company's financial position was not as good as in the previous financial year.

profit (before duties, taxes, depreciation and provisions) for the year ended September 1978 amounted to BF 1,533.9 million. The Board does not take account of the exceptional profit of 1,533.9 million from the sale of the shareholding in the Banque de

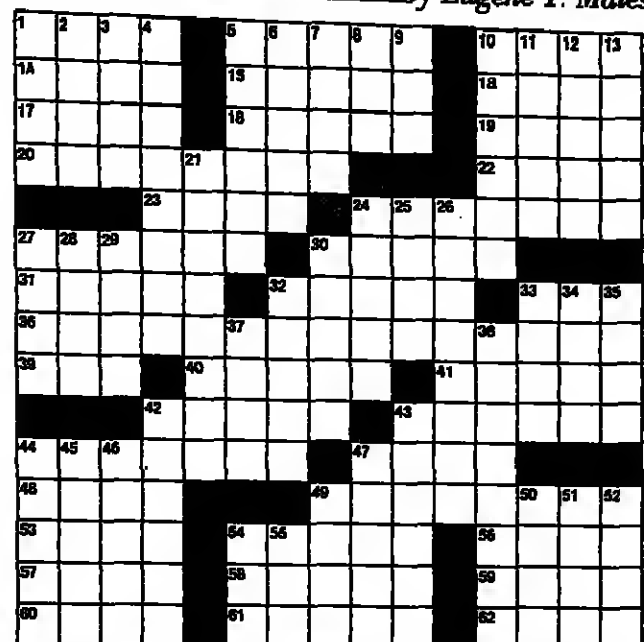
The Annual Report is available on request from the Secretary General, Banque Bruxelles Lambert  
Avenue Marnix 24, B-1050 Brussels

.....



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Viking I  
landfall  
5 Escapade for  
Spade  
10 Staff member:  
Abbr.  
14 A bad way  
to run  
15 Birthplace of  
G.R.F.  
16 This can be  
blind  
17 Viand's  
pseudonym  
18 of  
Lanterns,  
Oriental  
red-letter day  
19 Opposite of  
"Vive!"  
20 "Manhattan  
—": Dos  
Passos  
22 The Duke's was  
"True"  
23 Bambi  
24 Place for  
raising  
guinea pigs  
27 Ancient ascetic  
30 Object d'art  
31 Delicate  
meadow  
flower  
32 Containing gold  
33 Tiny in Tux  
36 Kindly kobold  
38 Coronado's  
quest  
40 "Long time  
—"  
41 Like Kiog  
Arthur's table  
42 More aloof  
43 Gannets
- 44 Poseidon's  
spear  
47 Carnegie, the  
friend-winner  
48 Activity  
49 Indian chief  
53 Miss Martelli  
54 Product of  
asexual  
reproduction  
56 Map area:  
Abbr.  
57 Twelfth month  
of the Jewish  
calendar  
58 Haberdashery  
display  
59 The scourge of  
serge  
60 Homophone for  
seize  
61 "—": Bird of  
Youth  
T. Williams  
62 School of Hindu  
philosophy
- DOWN  
1 Ingredient of  
true brew  
2 Don Juan's  
pursuit  
3 Catholic  
tribunal  
4 Superficial  
Contents of a  
baggie  
6 Moslem prince  
7 The Jack  
before Johnny  
8 Expressions of  
inquiry  
9 Lemming's  
relative  
10 Ballet duet  
11 One born in  
Israel
- 12 Kind of case or  
well  
13 Curmudgeonish  
Thirty days, or  
even life  
24 Discoverer of  
radium  
25 Seed coat  
26 Whence came  
"his master's  
voice"  
27 Mediterranean  
feeder  
28 Cause of many  
a duel  
29 Wrestling, in  
Tokyo  
30 More precious  
31 Any advantage  
32 Predatory sea  
bird  
34 Neighbor of  
Wis.  
35 Ampersands  
37 Certain chop  
38 How to behave  
in church  
43 Aspirations  
44 Showing  
greater  
discernment  
44 On which  
dinero doesn't  
grow  
45 Lunar vale  
46 Edition  
47 "Inferno"  
author  
49 Flatfish  
50 Spiced stew  
51 Pealed  
52 Feminine name  
or nickname  
54 TV network  
55 Head of tennis  
fame

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	Snow	MADRID	14	Cloudy
ALASKA	14	Snow	MIAMI	21	Fair
ARIZONA	14	Snow	MILAN	21	Fog
ARKANSAS	14	Snow	MONTREAL	12	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	14	Snow	MOSCOW	12	Cloudy
CANADA	14	Snow	MUNICH	23	Fair
CENTRAL	14	Snow	NEW YORK	23	Fair
CHICAGO	14	Snow	OSLO	14	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	14	Snow	PARIS	23	Fair
CLEVELAND	14	Snow	PRAGUE	12	Cloudy
COLUMBIA	14	Snow	ROME	14	Overcast
CORONA	14	Snow	STOCKHOLM	14	Overcast
COSTA MESA	14	Snow	TEHRAN	14	Overcast
DALLAS	14	Snow	TOKYO	12	Cloudy
DENVER	14	Snow	TUNIS	14	Overcast
DETROIT	14	Snow	VIENNA	14	Overcast
EL PASO	14	Snow	WARSAW	14	Overcast
HOUSTON	14	Snow	WASHINGTON	14	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	14	Snow	ZURICH	14	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on the SIF (Suisse Interbanc) index.

[m]—monthly; [q]—quarterly; [y]—yearly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.**

(d) Bond Fund	SP 742.28	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 97.77
(d) Bond Fund	SP 742.28	(w) Trustor Int. Fd. (L&I) F.	SP 72.22
(d) Bond Fund	SP 742.28	(w) Trustor Int. Fd. (L&I) F.	SP 72.22
(d) Bond Fund	SP 742.28	(w) Trustor Int. Fd. (L&I) F.	SP 72.22

**BANQUE VON ECKHARDT & Co.**

(d) C&F Fund	SP 14.11	(d) Capital Rent Invest.	LF 126.09
(d) C&F Fund	SP 14.11	(d) Capital Rent Invest.	LF 126.09

**BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (U.K.) Ltd.**

(w) Universal Bond Fund	SP 5.23	(w) Universal Bond Fund	SP 5.23
(w) Universal Bond Fund	SP 5.23	(w) Universal Bond Fund	SP 5.23

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL**

(w) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 18.10	(w) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 18.10
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 18.10	(w) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 18.10

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(d) Actions Suisse	SP 246.20	(d) Actions Suisse	SP 246.20
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 246.20	(d) Actions Suisse	SP 246.20

**OUT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(d) Concentration	DM 22.10	(d) Concentration	DM 22.10
(d) Concentration	DM 22.10	(d) Concentration	DM 22.10

**FIDELITY PT. OF SWITZERLAND**

(w) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 14.11
(w) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 14.11

**G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.**

(w) G.T. Fund	SP 14.11	(w) G.T. Fund	SP 14.11
(w) G.T. Fund	SP 14.11	(w) G.T. Fund	SP 14.11

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(w) Jardine Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Jardine Fund	SP 14.11
(w) Jardine Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Jardine Fund	SP 14.11

**LLOYD BANK INTL. POS. GENEVA**

(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 14.11	(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 14.11
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 14.11	(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 14.11

**ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (Bernardini)**

(w) Rotschild Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Rotschild Fund	SP 14.11
(w) Rotschild Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Rotschild Fund	SP 14.11

**SOPH. GROUPS GENEVA**

(w) Soph. Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Soph. Fund	SP 14.11
(w) Soph. Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Soph. Fund	SP 14.11

**SWISS BANK CORP.**

(w) Swiss Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Swiss Fund	SP 14.11
(w) Swiss Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Swiss Fund	SP 14.11

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**

(w) Union Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Union Fund	SP 14.11
(w) Union Fund	SP 14.11	(w) Union Fund	SP 14.11

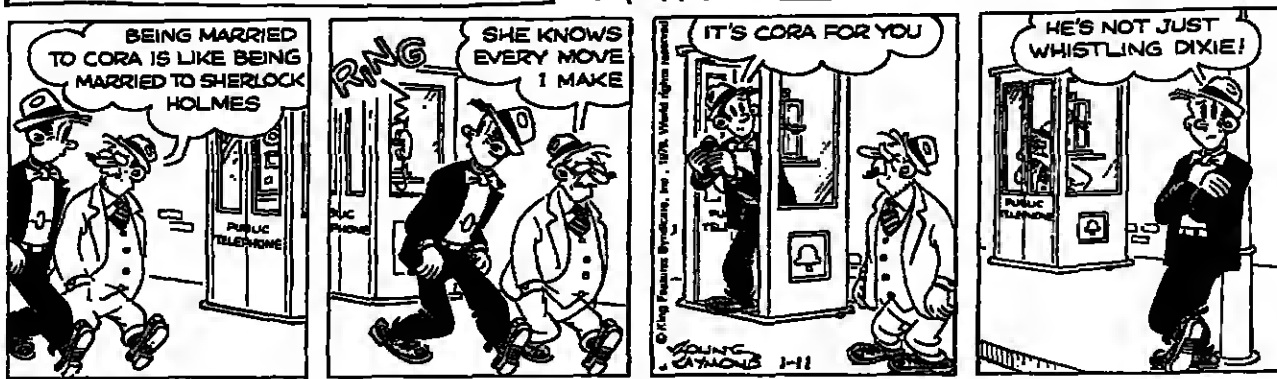
## PEANUTS



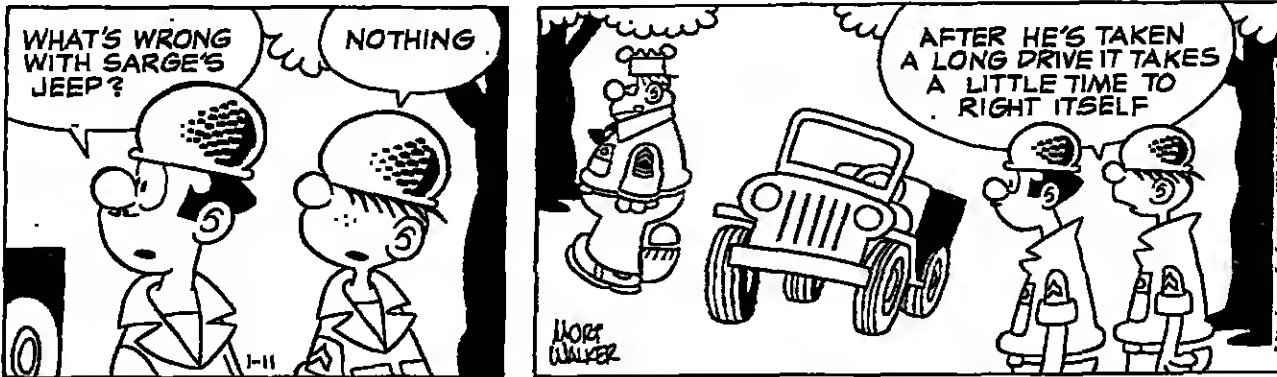
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



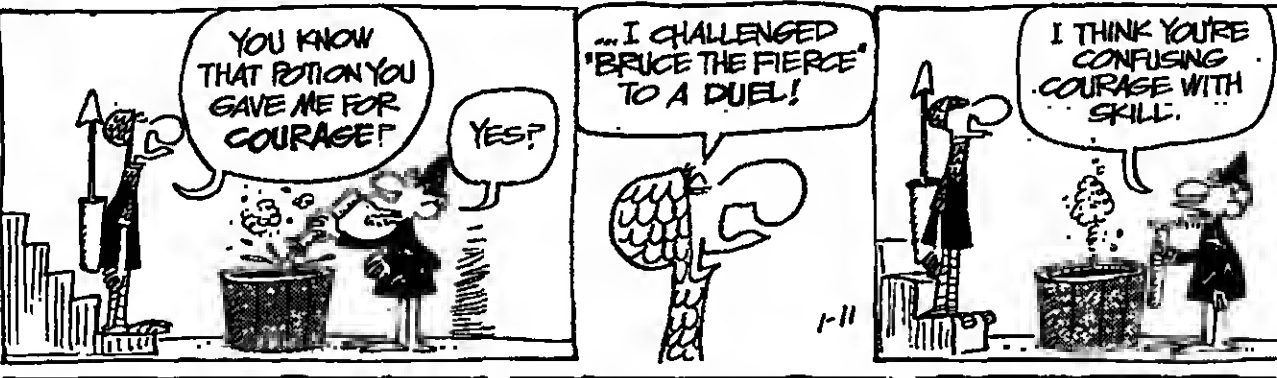
## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

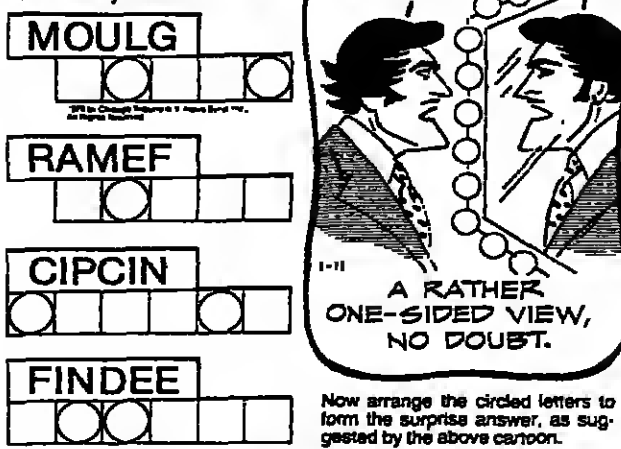


## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOUST ODIUM ENDURE BOTTLE

Answer: They may be fashionable, but they aren't quite modest—MODES.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

## BOOKS

## MEDICINE

By Albert S. Lyons, M.D., and R. Joseph Petrucelli 2d, M.D.  
Harry N. Abrams. Illustrated. 616 pp. \$60.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT'S ALL here, or most of it, seven-and-a-half pounds of it, from arthritis in prehistoric dinosaurs (known as "cave gout"), to the "black vomit" that did in the Mayas, to the "laudable pus" of our own Middle Ages, to kidney dialysis and endocrinology the day before yesterday, with 266 full color plates, 1,020 illustrations and a surprisingly agreeable text—a short book in and of itself—to which more than a dozen specialists have contributed.

"Medicine," although it requires a coffee table in order to be read, is wonderful in several senses. The pictures, of course, engage and delight, especially in the section on art and science in the Renaissance, when Leonardo, Michelangelo and Albrecht Dürer helped out Vesalius on anatomical and botanical matters. To be sure, many of the illustrations are strictly necessary to the text, but I'd rather have editors who will seize on any excuse to include the artifacts of, say, Mesopotamia, old Egypt, old India, old China and the ever-popular Greece and Rome, than editors who are stingy and literal minded.

And such abundance makes another sort of wonder possible. Medicine, from its dim beginnings in herbalism and sorcery to the modern lucidity of its electro microscopes, is allowed to swim in the sea of the culture around it. The first doctors were shamans; the first physicians were priests; the first medical schools were temples; the first hospitals were monasteries. Public health depends on social organization, which is why rich people tend to live upstream from raw sewage. Professional "care" depends on social caste, from the which doctor to the barber-dentist (who also branded slaves) to the member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Philosophical theories of mind and body determine therapeutic techniques for fiddling with both of them—one prefers, on the whole, Bacon over Descartes, Paracelsus over Galen, Hippocrates over Pythagoras.

Myth and Metaphor

Science, like religion, partakes of myth and metaphor. The healing arts, like any other, dramatize themselves. We started with the snake, a symbol of regeneration as old as the Sumerian epic of Gilgamesh, and we have arrived at the double helix and the rioting cancer cell. Who is to blame? Who will help? This is a rich sea to swim in.

Finally, "Medicine" is wonderful simply for its clutter of information and anecdotes. We are introduced to the devices of primitive cultures, their laxatives, emetics, local anesthetics, sedatives and hallucinogens. We learn why the Spanish conquistadors preferred Aztec to European physicians. We read how the Code of Hammurabi had to say on fees for surgery, and what the Talmud has to say on pigs and circumcision. We are vexed, along with Julian the Apostate, at all those Christian charity hospitals that interfered with his return to paganism.

Or consider, in the light of the current Tut craze, ancient Egypt's preoccupation with the anus. A papyrus from the 15th century B.C. is devoted entirely to diseases of the anus. The ibis, symbol of the god Thoth, is said to have originated the enema by inserting its long

beak into its own anus. The Greek physician Iry was officially known in 2,500 B.C. as "The Keeper of the King's Rectum."

Adulterous Nose Surgery

In ancient India, the official punishment for adultery was the cutting off of the adulterer's nose, which led Indian surgeons to develop and refine the reconstruction of noses. In ancient China, male physicians—the only kind of physicians in ancient China or ancient anywhere else—couldn't bring themselves to look at or touch the bodies of well-bred females; the females were obliged, in order to indicate the part of them that hurt, to point to the appropriate spot on a little wooden doll. This same delicacy, of course, did not apply to well-bred female feet, which were bared from childhood to ensure circling.

Aristotle thought that semen was in the brain and intelligence in the heart. Hippocrates didn't write, nor did he subscribe to the Hippocratic oath. Paracelsus burned the works of Avicenna and Galen, symbolizing the need to rely on one's own observation rather than authorities. Along with sugar-based syrups, among the things the Crusaders brought back from their Crusades were leprosy, typhus, smallpox and the bubonic plague. Medicine seems to flourish in an atmosphere of religious toleration, whether in the city of Alexandria or at the University of Salerno or under the Caliphates of Islam.

The 17th century gave us the body as a machine, the language of mathematics, Newton, Boyle, Harvey, the thermometer and the microscope. The 18th century gave us Galvani, Volta, Lavoisier, statistics and vaccination. The 19th century gave us anesthesia, microorganisms, Pasteur, asepsis, the stethoscope and morphine. Everybody knows about the 20th century.

"Medicine" neglects all modern medicine outside of Europe and the United States, which is paradoxical. Its ridiculously abbreviated account of psychiatry, with a single paragraph on Freud, is shameful. Otherwise, it satisfies what I take to be its two principal intentions—to acquaint us with the healing arts as liberal arts, and to be gorgeous.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Violinist Stern Made Officer in Legion of Honor

PARIS, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Isaac Stern, one of the world's great violinists, was kissed on both cheeks last night and made an officer of the French Legion of Honor. "I am really moved, moved," he told a well-wisher.

The kissing and pinning down of the glittering insignia on Mr. Stern's left lapel was done by French Culture Minister Jean-Pierre Lecoq, who noted that the Order of the Legion of Honor was founded by Napoleon to recompense greatness and that Mr. Stern once defined greatness in music as "simplicity, because that is what's most difficult to attain."

Mr. Stern already held the lower rank of *chevalier*, or knight, in the legion. Members of the legion move up to rank every 10 years if someone suggests they should.

Mr. Stern will give three concerts on his current visit to Paris, the first of which will be held tomorrow at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees. In June, he will perform in the first series of concerts in China by a major American soloist since World War II.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North had the one distribution that calls for an opening bid in a three-card diamond suit. Playing a five-card major style, he could not open one spade or one heart, nor bid one club with a doubleton, so one diamond was mandatory.

North's second-round jump to two spades was not wrong, but slightly old-fashioned. The modern tendency would be to raise directly to four hearts, suggesting a balanced hand of about 19 or 20 high-card points with exactly four-card heart support. The same contract of six hearts would have been reached, slightly more quickly. As it was, South cue-bid his diamond ace, and North did likewise in clubs.

West led the spade nine, and when South inspected the dummy, he quickly recognized a standard safety-play situation: The only danger in six hearts was that all the trumps would be bunched in one hand. So he laid down the heart ace.

When East discarded, it was a simple matter to continue the suit, holding West to one trump trick and bringing home the slam. If East had held all the missing trumps, it would have been easy to

lead to the king oest and continue the suit.

Notice that if North-South had overbid to a contract of seven hearts, South's first play would have been the heart king. He would have been prepared, and indeed hoping, for a void in the West hand.

**NORTH (D)**  
♠ A Q J 8  
♥ K 7 4 3  
♦ K 6 4  
♣ A K

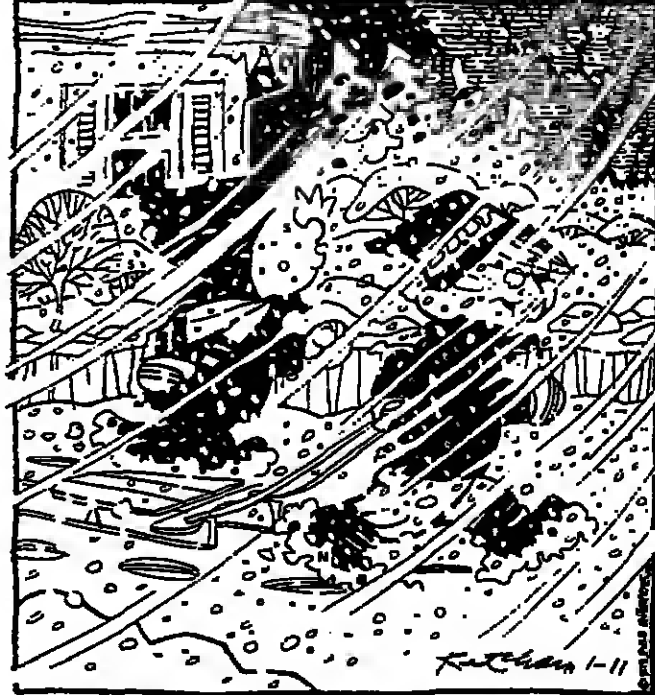
**WEST**  
♠ Q 10 8 7  
♥ Q 10 6 2  
♦ A 10 8 6 3  
♣ Q J

**SOUTH**  
♠ K  
♥ A J 9 8 5  
♦ A 2  
♣ 7 5 4 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West  
1♠ Pass 1♥ Pass  
2♠ Pass 3♥ Pass  
4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass  
6♥ Pass 6♥ Pass  
West led the spade nine.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"INSTEAD OF COMPLAININ' ABOUT THE WEATHER, PEOPLE OUGHTA GET OUT AND ENJOY!"



## No Illusions About His Role

## Dandridge: The NBA Businessman

By Paul Arner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP) — He is a professional at the peak of his game, an elegantly tuned, supremely confident athlete who paints masterpieces in sweat with skillful splashes of talent almost every time he pulls on a Bulls uniform.

His style is a slow study in grace and efficiency: there are no flashy Julius Erving moves on Bobby Dandridge's palette. To be fully appreciated, his abilities must be absorbed over the course of the marathon NBA season, when flashbacks of his consistency and intelligence linger long after final scores are forgotten.

This is the climax of nine years of development in the league for Dandridge. There may be better small forwards, but he doesn't think so, even if public recognition of his skills lingers far behind the worship bestowed upon Erving or Walter Davis or Marques Johnson or Rick Barry.

He no longer is an understudy toiling in the shadow of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in Milwaukee or Elvin Hayes and West Unseld in Washington. He has sculptured a spot among the NBA's reigning stars, at least in the eyes of his peers, while emerging as the brightest hue on the best team in basketball.

"When we won the [NBA] title in Milwaukee, they said it was because of Kareem," Dandridge said. "I am a core on this team, one of the most important cogs. Sometimes it puzzles me where I picked up my air of confidence. But most nights I feel that I concentrate enough, I can do just about anything I want against anyone who guards me. I've never felt that way before."

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Washington	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	23	13	.639
New York	19	18	.514
Boston	13	24	.351
Central Division			
San Antonio	W	L	Pct.
Portland	22	14	.611
Phoenix	21	15	.588
Cleveland	18	18	.500
New Orleans	13	23	.361
Detroit	12	28	.302
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Kansas City	W	L	Pct.
San Diego	21	15	.583
Milwaukee	18	18	.500
Chicago	14	24	.369
Indiana	13	25	.342
Pacific Division			
Seattle	W	L	Pct.
Golden State	24	12	.667
Los Angeles	21	15	.583
Portland	19	17	.529
San Diego	12	24	.333

Tuesday's Results  
Los Angeles 106, New York 94  
Houston 106, Kansas City 118  
San Diego 114, New Orleans 107  
San Antonio 116, Detroit 114  
Phoenix 104, Cleveland 110  
Denver 121, Washington 104  
Indiana 112, Portland 104



Bobby Dandridge

Not even a mediocre showing in All-Star balloting has discouraged him. At 31, he remains a special treasure, whose strokes and definitions are appreciated by those who look beyond scoring averages for satisfaction.

Yet this season of fulfillment could be dramatically shattered for Dandridge and the Bulls unless the club is willing to acknowledge his ascendancy among the game's virtuosos.

The contract problems that kept him out of training camp in the fall have not been resolved. He still feels he is not being paid his true worth for his contributions to winning the league championship last June.

And, although he stops short of making threats or outlining future alternatives, there is little doubt that his original demand of four months ago still stands: "Either trade me before the season ends or pay me more money; otherwise don't expect me to do more than you think I am worth to this team come playoff time."

"Things are in limbo," he said, "but it's a lingering factor on my mind. I feel I played a large part in helping some people on this team get some sizable new contracts. The people who are getting the money are going to have to start picking up the slack instead of me busting my butt to win games they can."

The Bulls front office is delig-

ed with Dandridge's performance so far. But the team owner, Abe Pollin, said the club's preseason stand has not changed: Dandridge won't be traded "under any circumstances" and there will be no renegotiation of current contracts.

"Bobby knows how we feel," said the Bulls' general manager, Bob Ferry. "I don't see any possibility of trading him. He was a free agent last year and he could have signed with anyone, but he chose us. He is too much of a pro, he has too much pride to let down on the court."

Since winning the championship, the Bulls have given Unseld a new one-year contract worth \$350,000 and Hayes a three-year extension calling for \$450,000 annually. Coach Dick Motta and his assistant, Bernie Bickerstaff, also were rewarded with two-year extensions. Dandridge, who does not want more years added to his contract, is seeking a change in financial terms for the second season of a \$250,000, three-year pact.

Although he is frequently a mischievous sort who says he is getting better with age, "just like the antiques I collect," Dandridge claims he is deadly serious about these financial matters.

"I think my value on the Bulls is equal to anyone's," he said. "I just want to be paid what I am worth on the court. It doesn't take a Phi Beta Kappa to realize if someone is making twice as much as me and I'm still kicking his butt every night, it is inequitable."

The prolonged contract hassle has not affected Dandridge's relationship with his teammates, who respect his ability and realize, as playmaker Tom Henderson put it, that "it's his business. We know his value. He is our strongest force, our most consistent force. His worth to us is immeasurable. I don't go to Kevin [Grevey] or Elvin down the stretch when we need a basket. I go to Bobby Dandridge."

But, within what Pollin calls "my

## College Basketball

**East**  
Boston U. 61, Northeastern 47  
Connecticut 64, Southern Conn. 47  
Ga. Tech 70, Wake Forest 61  
Holy Cross 65, Harvard 72  
Yale 61, Calicut 71

**South**  
Memphis St. 106, Wake Forest 75  
Rollins 80, Emory 69  
Va. Western 106, N.C. Western 90

**Midwest**  
Dartmouth 67, Saint Louis 59  
Marquette 84, St. Louis 78  
Ohio Wesleyan 88, Denison 81  
Wayne St. 72, Duquesne 77

**Southwest**  
Texas-Arlington 92, Texas Tech 73  
Southern Miss 115, Tulane 85  
Tulsa 82, Bradley 77

**West**  
Utah St. 56, Fresno St. 49

## Rogers of MSU Honored

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10 (AP) — Oursyl Rogers, who guided Michigan State's Spartans to a co-championship in the Big Ten, has been named collegiate football coach of the year by The Sporting News.

Bullet family," the dislike for Dandridge is strong. He is a strong-willed, outspoken, sometimes stubborn individual who has not kept his difficulties with the team private. Nor has he made an attempt to socialize with his over friends of that family. Many of Pollin's supporters find such behavior offensive and Dandridge's actions a slight to the Bulls owner.

The club, however, has never had to deal with a player who has quite so drastically separated basketball from the game of basketball. To the proud Dandridge, asking to renegotiate a contract after a superior season makes good business sense; to the proud Pollin, it is a violation of principle and a threat to future player relations.

Nor has the club ever employed someone quite as independent and single-minded as this slim native of Richmond, Va. Dandridge, who would prefer never to practice or hear harsh criticism or play when he is hurt, there is nothing detrimental involved in his stand. To him, too, it is a matter of principle.

Dandridge is a maverick even among those growing ranks of athletes who would rather give a pep talk to their stock broker than receive one from their coach. He has gradually slashed through the mystique of sports, reducing his profession to its bare essentials. As a result, he looks at what he does strictly as a job, not a fantasyland of fan worship and press clippings.

"I come and I play and I keep my nose clean," he said. "That's my job. What I do with my private life is no one's business. I still get emotional about games, but it doesn't consume my whole life anymore, just a few hours every day. The owners are in this as a business and the players should be too. The days when we did things for gratitude and a handshake are over."

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
BOSTON RED SOX — Signed Jim Rice, outfielder, to a seven-year contract.  
National League  
ATLANTA BRAVES — Dandridge the contract of Bobby Cox, manager, through the 1981.

**LOS ANGELES DODGERS** — Purchased the contract of Van Johnson, outfielder, from the Boston Red Sox.  
MONTREAL EXPOS — Signed Elias Sosa, pitcher, to a five-year contract.

## National Football League

CLEVELAND BROWNS — Announced the resignation of Buck Buchanan, defensive line coach.

**SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS** — Fired Joe Thomas, general manager, and Fred O'Connor, interim head coach, named Bill Walsh head coach and director of football operations.

## Hockey

**DETROIT RED WINGS** — Recalled Larry Gleason, defenseman, from Kansas City of the Central Hockey League. Outland Greg Connors, center, on waivers from Washington. Scott Johnson, defenseman, and Rob Plunk, center, to Kansas City.

## National Hockey League

**MONTREAL CANADIENS** — Recalled Dan Neenan, left wing, and Dave Lumley, center, from Nova Scotia of the American Hockey League.

## New York Rangers

**NEW YORK RANGERS** — Added Mike Korne, right wing, to New Haven of the American Hockey League.

**ST. LOUIS BLUES** — Recalled Mike Crombeen, right wing, from Salt Lake of the Central Hockey League.



A TENDER TRIBUTE — Bobby Orr looks at the crowd of 14,654, which gave him a six-minute standing ovation Tuesday night in Boston, as the Bruins, in an emotional tribute to their best player ever, retired the No. 4 jersey he wore while dominating the National Hockey League for a decade. Orr, now working in the Chicago Black Hawks' front office, fought back tears as he waved to the crowd. The ceremony preceded an exhibition game between the Bruins and the Soviet Wings, won by the Russians, 4-1.

## Solution for a Yank at Oxford

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT) — If a Yank at Oxford wants to get home for the Christmas holidays and isn't holding the air fare, the solution to his problem is simple. All he has to do is run a mile in less than four minutes a few times and push off a couple of championships to Singapore, and Jesse Abramson will invite him. That's how Craig Alford Masback of Princeton and Trinity College, Oxford, made it back to White Plains this winter.

Abramson is director of the U.S. Olympic Invitational indoor track and field meet. During the indoor season of 1977 he encountered Masback at the ICA4 championship (the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America). "If you win the ICA4 and break four minutes," Jesse said, "I'll invite you to my meet."

Masback won the mile, but his time was 4 minutes 1.8 seconds. That spring he graduated magna cum laude from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, where he had the David Lawrence Scholarship. His average grade of 3.6 out of a possible 4.0 helped him get a Keate-McCormick Scholarship to Oxford, where he is working for a doctorate in political science.

## Broke the Barrier

Last June 19, in the dual meet between an Oxford-Cambridge team and one from Pennsylvania and Cornell, he won the mile in 3:59.6. Although a quarter-century has passed since the Oxford graduate, Dr. Roger Bannister, ran the first mile under four minutes, Masback is the only Oxford student who has done it. What he enjoyed most, though, was beating Penn, the natural enemy of all Princetonians. A fortnight later, in the Emley Car Mile in London, he did 3:57.9 and finished sixth. The five in front of him included three British teenagers.

After that, Masback raced in Paris, Rome, Australia and Singapore and wrote a letter to Abramson. That's why he'll be in the 1,500 meters in Madison Square Garden Jan. 20. "He's my first runner from Singapore," Jesse says.

Masback is a 23-year-old of spidery design, with 145 pounds on a chassis measuring 6 feet 1 inch. He wears tan curls in a Harpo Marx cut. Horn-rimmed glasses give him a studious look befitting a candidate for a doctorate, but he says studying at night simply isn't done at Trinity College. "You're supposed to go to the pub."

He thinks he was "too sober" at Princeton, trying to do too many things, and he enjoys the relaxed atmosphere of Oxford. With no coach and no training companions, he usually gets up, reads the newspaper and goes out to run about 8 or 8:30 a.m. Now that he is home, he is working for a real estate firm in White Plains. Getting to his job at 8 a.m. means doing his running in the evening. He says that somehow, evenings seem warmer than daylight hours and he can't understand that. Neither can meteorologists.

The Olympic Invitational won't be his first meet in Madison Square Garden. When he was a junior in Princeton he had a phone call from Larry Ellis, the track coach, on the

morning of the Millrose Games. Marry Liquori had scratched from the race, and Masback was invited to replace him.

"Talk about scared," he said, "I was in training physically, but I wasn't prepared mentally for a race like that and there was no time, but you couldn't turn the opportunity down. From the time I was a little boy I'd been taken to two or three track meets a year at the Garden, usually the Millrose Games. Now to be down there on the floor when they played the national anthem and to hear 'Ladies and Gentlemen, the Wamamaker Mile,' well, I finished last. I'd have to break a world record before they'd invite me back."

## Some High Points

In White Plains High, Masback won the New York State championship at 600 yards and the 880 in the Golden West meet, theoretically a national schoolboy championship in Sacramento, Calif. At Princeton he anchored the two-mile relay team that won the National Collegiate championship in 1975, and he went to Leningrad in 1976 with a U.S. team for a dual meet with the Soviet Union.

"That was an Olympic year, and some of our top runners didn't want to interrupt preparations for Montreal," he said, "so I was on the team by default. I finished second in the 1,500 to a guy named Mamontov."

The trips to Australia and Singapore were made with the Achilles Club, a group of Oxford and Cambridge athletes. It was August and winter in Australia ("Warmer than summer in England but still winter") and 105 degrees in Singapore.

"That was a wonderful experience," he said. "There were teams from 15 countries in the Singapore national championships, in a stadium seating 100,000 with 200 people in the seats. I told myself I was

## NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Pacific Division			
N.Y. Islanders	W	L	Pct.
N.Y. Rangers	22	12	.646
Philadelphia	22	14	.611
Atlanta	22	14	.611
Smythe Division			
Chicago	W	L	Pct.
Vancouver	14	17	.450
Colorado	15	24	.386
St. Louis	9	29	.236

## Wales Conference

Wales Conference			
Norris Division			
Montreal	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	15	18	.450
Buffalo	8	21	.278
Washington	7	24	.229

## Adams Division

Adams Division			
Boston	W	L	Pct.
Buffalo	16	16	.500
Toronto	17	19	.475
Minnesota	14	24	.369

## Tuesday's Results

Tuesday's Results			
N.Y. Islanders 5, St. Louis 3			
N.Y. Rangers 7, Los Angeles 1			
Philadelphia 5, Washington 2			
Atlanta 5, Buffalo 3			
Soviet Wings 4, Boston 1 (exh.)			

## WHA Standings

WHA Standings			
WHL Division			
New England	W	L	Pct.
Quebec	20	12	.625
Winnipeg	20	14	.594
Cincinnati	16	24	.400
Edmonton	15	24	.386
Birmingham	15	24	.386
Indianapolis	15	24	.386
Team disbanded	5	12	.294

## Tuesday's Results

Tuesday's Results			
Quebec 4, Cincinnati 3			
Winnipeg 4, Edmonton 3 (exh.)			

## Miserable Beginning All Part of the Plan For U.S. Ski Squad

By Samuel Abr

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland, Jan. 10 (IHT) — The U.S. men's skiing team is off to a miserable start in World Cup competition, which does not surprise its head coach, Harald Schoenhaar. He designed it that way, he said, trying to sound unworried.

"We are experimenting, with an eye on the Olympic Games at Lake Placid early in February next year," he said. "We have deliberately sacrificed the first two months of this season for the slalom spe-

cialists to see if we can reach a peak in early February. If the strategy works this year, it should work next year for the Olympics. We would like to win some medals in our own country."

The major problem now, as Schoenhaar admitted with a wary shake of his head, is that he will not know for three more weeks whether the program has worked. Meanwhile, the men's team has collected only a handful of points on the World Cup circuit since mid-December, when competition began. The season ends March 20.

"The point is that you can't stay on top for four months," he explained in an interview here. "No skier can do it, he must flatten out somewhere."

"What we have done is try to program the inevitable flat period into the start of the season, as a test of whether we can repeat this next year. If the program works, our slalom specialists should be very strong soon."

The races that will test his theory are scheduled for Feb. 4-5 to Czechoslovakia, Feb. 7 in Norway and Feb. 10-11 in Sweden. The circuit then suspends operations until early March, when it moves to North America.

"Yes, I am a little nervous thinking about what it will mean if we do not do well in Czechoslovakia and Scandinavia," the 38-year-old Schoenhaar said. "In that case we scrap the new training program."

This program is what he described as "a two-peak season" instead of the usual "one-peak season."

In a one-peak season, he continued, training begins in June and builds through late October and early November, when the U.S. team usually comes to Europe to participate in World Series races, a preview to the World Cup. "In this schedule," he said, "the skiers should be at the top of their form in December, as ours often have been. But we have usually been hurt by a slump in February. Next year that would be terrible timing."

## "Quick Ascent"

Under a two-peak season, training again begins in June, makes what Schoenhaar described as "a quick ascent" to mid-August, then descends through mid-September, when it begins a slow ascent to December.

"The skier still needs several races to reach his top form, and I think we are seeing this start to happen," he said. "Phil Mahre had his best race of the season last weekend in France when he finished 10th in a giant slalom at Courchevel. Then yesterday he finished fifth in the slalom. I think he is on schedule."

"Steve Mahre is also beginning to do well. He finished 11th in the slalom here, his best result of the season. Cary Adgate is always a very slow starter, but he's beginning to come along. I'm hopeful."

The slalom specialists were the only ones on the two-peak season since they are assumed to have the only chances among the American skiers for medals at Lake Placid.

Schoenhaar has tried a two-peak season once before in preparation for the Olympic Games, with mixed results. "In 1972, when I was the West German men's head coach, we used a two-peak season for the games in Sapporo, Japan. Actually we won only one bronze medal there, but we did have four men in the first 10 finishers and just missed more medals."

"Are the 1980 Games in Moscow in your sights?" Masback was asked.

"They have to be now," he said.

## Navratilova, Feeling Old, Plans to Reduce Schedule

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (UPI) — At 22, Martina Navratilova, the No. 1 ranked tennis player in the world and the defending champion at Wimbledon, says she plans to play fewer matches this year than she has played in previous years.

Navratilova said she is feeling old and tired because of the new wave of teen-age players on the women's tour and some nagging illnesses that have been bothering her. With young players such as Tracy Austin and Pam Shriver improving every day, the native of Czechoslovakia wants to ensure good health for the next several years.

"I'll be playing less this year, with team tennis about to go under," she said, "but I want to make sure I'm in shape both mentally and physically."

During an appearance at a luncheon to promote the Chicago stop on the women's tour at the end of the month, Navratilova said: "I feel like I'm an old lady but I'm only 22."

Navratilova, who lost to Austin in the finals of last week's stop at Washington, said that older players are finding the tour more difficult nowadays.

"You won't see many players in their 30s anymore," she said. "The young wave of tennis players today is a much younger wave than there used to be."

Navratilova, following the example set last year by Chris Evert, not only will miss team tennis but also plans to skip early the entire European tour in the summer. The exceptions will be warmups two weeks before she defends her Wimbledon title and before she competes in the U.S. Open.

But Navratilova is not sure how to stay in shape during the summer,

"Golf really isn't going to keep me in shape," she said. "I'd like to say I will run but I don't like jogging."

Weight control has been a problem throughout her tennis career, due in part to a confessed love of hamburgers and milk shakes. But she said she now weighs 145 pounds, a weight she is comfortable with.

A shoulder injury has been bothering her since the autumn, but she said it has not affected her backhand.

"It actually hurts me more to pull the sheets over my head in bed than it does my backhand," she explained. "But I want to get in shape and I couldn't afford to miss the first tourney."

## Braves Extend Cox's Pact

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP) — The Atlanta Braves have announced that they contract their manager, Bobby Cox, originally set to expire after the 1979 season, has been extended through the 1980 season.

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## The Case For and Against College Football Playoffs

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT) — College football powers such as Alabama, Southern California and Oklahoma, each of which received first place votes in this season's final rankings, might not have to rely on judgments in 1981 in their efforts to become national champion.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's Extra Events Committee this week proposed a four-team championship playoff and recommended that it be adopted by the 139 major college football colleges at the NCAA convention next January. If a playoff is approved next year, the NCAA will hold the first championship tournament during the two weeks after the Jan. 1 bowl games in 1981.

In order to reach the 1980 convention floor, the format must either be approved by the 18-man NCAA Council in April or be placed before the convention by a union of six



